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VOL. XXIV NO. 60 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1936 TWELVE PAGES

Britain To Consider Hitler's Proposals

But Will Resist Violation Of Locarno

Eden's Warning To Hitler

BALDWIN DEFINES BRITISH FOREIGN POLICY

LONDON, March. 9.

The floor and galleries of the House of Commons were crowded by the members of the Commons and diplomatists when Mr. Eden rose to relate the German Ambassador's visit on Saturday when he handed the memorandum announcing Germany's decision to occupy the demilitarised zone in the Rhineland in consequence of the Franco-Russian Pact and containing Herr Hitler's proposals.

Confidence Shaken

Mr. Eden said that he had informed the Ambassador that the Rhineland action amounted to unilateral repudiation of a freely negotiated and freely signed treaty. Its effect on British public opinion must be deplorable. It had complicated and aggravated the international situation profoundly and shaken the confidence in any future engagement in which Germany might enter.

He was thankful that there was no reason to suppose that the action implied threat of hostilities.

Britain's Duty

As a signatory to the Locarno Pact, the British Government considered it necessary to say that should any attack be made upon France and Belgium violating Article Two of the Locarno Pact, they would regard themselves in honour bound to come to the assistance of the country attacked.

If peace had to be secured, there was manifest duty to rebuild. In this spirit they must approach Herr Hitler's new proposals. Government would examine them clear-sightedly and objectively with a view to finding to what extent they represented the means whereby the structure of peace could again be strengthened. Mr. Eden appealed to all sections of opinion for support in the arduous task confronting the statesmanship of the world.

RETURN TO LEAGUE.

The German Ambassador had informed him verbally that Germany's decision as regards the League was to a large extent due to the desire to meet the views of Mr. Baldwin and himself when they emphasised Britain's policy was based on the League and collective security. Germany was willing to share such a policy and no conditions were attached to her return to the League. While the German Government expected that in due course the Covenant would be divorced from the treaty of Versailles and the question of colonial equality of rights would be settled, these were matters for subsequent negotiation.

BALDWIN DEFINES FOREIGN POLICY

LONDON, March 9.

In the House of Commons Mr. Baldwin opening the debate on the White Paper Defence said that the objective of British Foreign Policy was to secure peace for the peoples of the Empire and the Nations of the world and the means thereto were collective security and friendship. Disappointing results of every effort to secure international disarmament and growth of armaments in other countries had left Britain no alternative but to review the state of defence forces in order to enable her to fulfil her obligations under the Covenant and to safeguard herself. Notwithstanding previous failures the Government still hoped it would be possible to find a basis for arms limitation agreement.

WAR AND PEACE.

Mr. Baldwin added those words were written before the events of week-end, but he repeated them as being the Government's objectives. Defence defended on the foreign policy not only of Britain but of all countries. One nation might make war, but it took fifty nations to secure peace. They would continue to use Britain's prestige and influence in appeasement of international unrest and ensure the success of the principle of the Covenant, but no Government of Britain could overlook the possible danger of conflict somewhere nor was it possible to overlook the consequences of Britain's participation in the League. While trying to avoid a dispute they would not shirk their inevitable responsibility, nor would they be willing to leave the country weak and ill-equipped in defence. Britain must retain intact her heritage of freedom.

BE PREPARED

Mr. Baldwin was convinced that they could not prevent war beginning on the part of some aggressor unless the aggressor knew it would be met immediately by armed opposition. Europe was a long way from the position to enforce that. The whole essence of modern war was surprise. Therefore, the country which was prepared beforehand was incomparably in a stronger position than the country which improvised afterwards. Three European States, where freedom lived, had much leeway to make before they were in a position to deter States ruled under other systems.

Mr. Baldwin raised a loud cheer when he said:—"We shall try our utmost that other nations agree upon measures of disarmament

(Continued on page 7 Col: 3)

SNOW HAVOC IN KAGHAN

Avalanches Take Toll Of 50 Persons And Destroy Huts

PESHAWAR, March 9.

A report has been received here that about 50 persons perished in snow and several huts were destroyed as a result of heavy avalanches in the Kaghan area during the last fortnight. Visitors from Hazara fear heavier damage to life and property in Kaghan and the outlying country.

No details are available.—A. P.

TWO BODIES UNEARTHED

NEW DELHI, March 9.

The latest news officially received from Kashmir state that the bodies of one European and one Kashmiri have been unearthed. The European at present has not been identified.

The Ski Club hut is reported to have been completely swept by avalanches and there is no hope of survival of the remainder of the party.—A. P.

END OF SOCCER "WAR"

League And Pool Promoters Arrive At Amicable Settlement

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, March 9.

The "War" between the Football League and the Football Pools promoters was amicably settled to-day.

After two hours meeting to-day the Football League decided to revert to normal fixtures and rescind the previous resolution describing football pools as a menace, the feeling being the question of pools is no concern of the League. The question of "copy right" fixtures was referred to the Management Committee.

Reversion to normal fixtures does not mean that matches scheduled for the next few Saturdays will stand since, during last two weeks, several fixtures were taken from the fixtures some weeks ahead. These will logically be replaced by matches which should be played on the last two Saturdays; for instance the fixtures for March 14 will be the fixtures scheduled for February 29 apart from the Second Division where the matches will be as originally arranged.

STOP PRESS

ECHO OF T. U. RAIDS IN COMMONS

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, March 9.

In the House of Commons replying to the question of Mr. Jagger with regard to the police raid on the offices of the Labour Trade Union and Railway Union and their officials' houses at Cawnpore, Mr. Butler said the press reports indicated that numerous buildings at Cawnpore and elsewhere were searched in February owing to suspected revolutionary conspiracy.

He added that there was no interference in India with any genuine Trade Union carrying on legitimate activities.

Mr. T. Williams asked Mr. Butler to define "genuine trade union.

Mr. Butler: One that does not involve itself in revolutionary conspiracy.

Mr. Butler replied in the negative when Mr. Jagger inquired if he would take steps to ensure that the Criminal Law Amendment Act was disallowed by His Majesty-in-Council.

ANXIETY FOR "IRRAWADI"

No News Of B. S. N. Steamer With 100 Passengers

BOMBAY, March 9.

The Bombay Steam Navigation Company's steamer the s.s. "Irrawadi" which sailed for Karachi yesterday at 10 a.m. with cargo and 99 passengers and crew has not arrived at the first port of call, Veraval till this evening, though she was due there at 6 a.m. to-day. The Agents of the Company, it is understood, despatched a steamer this evening with a search party and they propose to despatch another to-morrow morning. It is feared there may be certain mechanical trouble which has prevented the ship from reaching the first port of call. The search party steamer, therefore, have gone with equipments for repair if necessary.

Meanwhile anxiety is felt for the hundred passengers who include third upper class and cabin passengers. Among the passengers are Capt. and Miss Borland belonging to Okha Port, The "Irrawadi" is 1,243 tons cargo with passenger coastal steamer.

A wireless message received in Bombay from the German steamer s.s. "Trautenfels" says she passed a steamer answering the description of the "Irrawadi" with a Dhow in tow about six miles south-south east of Veraval at 5-15 this evening.

The owners believe that "Irrawadi" was delayed owing to the fact that she presumably tried to rescue a large Dhow in difficulty. —A. P.

NO TRUCE IN ABYSSINIA

—See Page 7—

CADIZ MOB GOES AT CATHOLICS

13 Churches, Convents And Schools Destroyed

MADRID, March 9.

A message from Cadiz says that mobs destroyed 13 churches, convents and schools while the police looked on. Only three important Catholic buildings were saved, none of the occupants was injured.

A large demonstration at the bull ring at Madrid to do homage to women was held by Leftists. For the first time, women harangued the crowd.—Reuter.

The "Holi" celebrations were marred in Secunderabad on Sunday, when the Sikhs and Gurwalis residing in Runchore Lines fell out as a result of which twelve persons were injured.

His Highness the Aga Khan, accompanied by Begum Aga Khan (centre) and her sister left for Europe on Monday by S. S. Strathmore.

No Reflection On Mahatma & Harijan Movement

Craik's Assurance To Assembly

BHULABHAI EXPRESSES SATISFACTION

"Forward Policy" In Frontier Under Fire

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, March 9.

Evidence of a new spirit coming over the Assembly was forthcoming in to-day's proceedings when the Budget demands were taken up.

There was unusual bustle in the lobby this morning and the stage appeared to be set for a first class fight over what appeared to be a sensational issue. Both sides mustered their full strength, but unexpectedly conciliatory and respectful attitude towards the objected passages in "India 1933-34" led to the practical withdrawal of the cut motion by the Leader of the Congress Party who had sponsored it.

Stating that after speech of the Home Member it would not be graceful to press the motion, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai allowed it to be rejected without division.

"The responsibility is mine," said Sir Henry Craik in his speech regarding the report. But, speaking both for himself and the Government, he declared that they had not the slightest desire to attribute any motive to Mahatma Gandhi or the Harijan movement. Further he made it clear that the book took no sides but only referred to the point of view expressed in contemporary press cuttings and added. "I am not in sympathy with them." He ended his speech with the Assurance that nothing in report was prompted by malice and there is no attempt at propaganda."

During the debate both Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and Mr. Aney made powerful speeches warning Government that if they went about suspecting political motives behind everything, that was not the way to create that spirit which would be conducive to real co-operation.

Sir Aubrey Metcalfe was speaking on Mr. Asaf Ali's cut motion on the Forward Policy in the Frontier, when the House rose for the day.

Proceedings In Detail

NEW DELHI, March 9.

After the question hour, the Legislative Assembly took up consideration of the demands for grants.

The President explained the arrangement regarding the voting on demands for grants, arrived at amongst the Party leaders during this week. Mr. N. M. Joshi, Sir M. Yamin Khan and Sir A. H. Ghaznavi pointed out that the arrangements were unfair to the members of the attached group. They held that one full day be allotted to the unattached members, who numerically exceeded the European Group or Nationalists.

Mr. Desai asked the House to realise the justice in the distribution of time and the propriety of the arrangement in order that the discussion might have a real value. The President agreeing to the practice observed in the past, accepted the arrangement and advised the members of the unattached group to suggest some other arrangement.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The first discussion held was in respect of the Home Department's demand to which a cut was moved to reduce it by Rs. 100.

Mr. B. Desai, on behalf of the Congress Party, moving the cut drew attention to the "propagandist activities through the Director of Public Information, especially in the publication of India in 1933-34". He reminded how in provinces such publicity departments had to curtail their activities or had to be joined to other departments in order to reduce expenditure. In Delhi, however, this publicity department had been continuously growing, particularly during the last three years, and despite the Standing Finance Committee's refusal to additional expenditure, the Government had included, a total provision for this department with its record of rake's progress. The main work of this department was to compile moral and material progress in the report on the basis of reports from the provinces. In the past this used to be compiled in a more straightforward and honest way. But in the last three years the activities of the department in this respect had taken a serious and unjustifiable turn.

HYBRID PRODUCT.

If it was merely a question of expenditure, however unjustifiably high, there might be some excuse; but the activities of the department exceeded the bounds of propriety and decency. It was true that the prefatory note in the book said that the approval of the Secretary of State or the Government of India did not extend to every particular expression or opinion. Fancy such a note being prefaced to the statutory duty performed, that is, the presentation to Parliament of a correct and accurate statement of the material and moral progress in India! But no amount of such hedging round would absolve the authors' report, who had committed dereliction of duty and tried to defend themselves in a note on which was writ large self-consciousness of guilt. A perusal of the report clearly showed it was a hy-

(Continued on Page 7 Col. 4)

HIROTA FORMS CABINET

Succeeds In Attempt By Concessions To Army Demands

TOKYO, March 9.

As a result of five day's ceaseless negotiation, Mr. Hirota becomes Premier and Foreign Secretary, dropping Yoshida, thus placating the Army to which it is reported other concessions have been made, especially regarding defence.

The Cabinet has been completed.—Reuter.

LONDON REMAINS UNSHAKEN

But Foreign Exchanges React Sensitively To Hitler's Bombshell

LONDON, March 9.

The City is not shaken by Herr Hitler's bombshell which, it is opined, is not incendiary. While diplomatic repercussions are bound to create a period of uncertainty, well-informed circles are hopeful that in the long run the action will clear the atmosphere.

Although the Stock-Exchange was weak, it was more precautionary than indicative of a desire to unload and the lower level is readily attracting buyers.

A SENSITIVE SPOT.

A sensitive spot, however, was the Foreign Exchanges in which New York is suddenly regaining her status as the home for Continental "Funk Money"; Continental apprehensions caused panicky selling of francs and buying of dollars. The British Control promptly intervened and succeeded in holding the franc around 74.97 but Paris|New York cross rate moved from 15.02-1|2 to 15.10-1|2. The rise in discount of three months francs from 1-3|4 to 2-3|8 reflects a growing anxiety regarding the French Government's ability to maintain the present Gold Parity in the face of additional armament expenditure in order to cope with the fresh problem.

Commodity markets were fairly active, wheat meeting with good demand and heavy buying orders for cotton appearing in Liverpool and sending prices somewhat above the level justified by weaker sterling in terms of dollars.—Reuter.

'Name The Object'

DON'T MISS THE CLOSING DAY

11th MARCH

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BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Undergraduate Hindu Gujarati clerk, knowing perfect Hindi language. Apply Box No. 5729, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted a competent Carding Master for large sized Bombay Cotton Mill. Men with long experience preferred. Apply Box No. 2756, "Bombay Chronicle".

European concern wants intelligent salesmen of all communities for attractive lines on salary and commission. Salesmen will be put in charge of certain districts in Bombay and will receive commission on all orders. They will receive special training and will be supported by advertising. Only applicants interested to work up a substantial permanent income by hard and systematic work need apply in person to The Quality Products Co., Bombay Mutual Building, Hornby Road. (2781)

Wanted for the Satara Health Association's Hospitals a Graduate Lady Medical Officer, with M. B. B. S. or higher qualifications, on starting salary of Rs. 200 p.m. with free quarters. Apply stating qualifications, age, caste, previous experience, with copies of testimonials to the Chairman, Satara Health Association, Satara so as to reach him on or before the 20th March, 1936. (2779)

Harijan Bank, Limited, Nanjee Building, Fort, Bombay. Wanted for Girgaum (local) branch immediately: Agent on Rs. 80—10—250 grade, Cashier on Rs. 50—5—100 grade and Accountant on Rs. 40—2 1/2—65 grade. Selected candidates must be prepared to furnish immediate cash security of Rs. 2,000, Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 500 respectively. Apply stating age, caste and qualifications. (5727).

12. TO BE LET.

To Be Let—Spacious halls suitable for godowns also single tenement rooms on moderate rent available from 1st April. Enquire at Congress House, Bombay 4. (5722).

20. OFFICES TO LET.

To Be Let—A small room in Fort in Solicitor's Office. Only Barristers and Advocates need apply. Rent Rs. 15 p.m. Apply Box No. 5725, "Bombay Chronicle".

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Wanted Pupils to learn Modern Drugless Healing Arts:—as Naturopathy, Hydropathy, Chromopathy, Mentology, occult-healing, psychotherapeutics, and bio-chemistry, complete home study Rs. 25. Diplomas awarded, examination fee is extra, Apply: Representative The Indian Academy of Science, Guido Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. (2720).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Liquidate 100-Rupee Maternity-Loan by Ten 10-7/16th-Rupee-Monthly-Instalments. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. 5691.

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Tea—Expert in Tea Business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

TENDERS FOR PUMPING PLANT.

The time for receiving tenders for the Pumping Plant for the Nawab Jaferalikhan Water Works has been extended to not later than 4-30 p.m. on the 6th April, 1936.

J. R. JUSSAWALLA,
B. E. (Civil); M. I. E. (India),
M. R. San. I.M.Inst.M. & Cy.E.
President,
Cambay Municipality.
(2780)

First Floor. Rents moderate. (5731)

G.I.P. RLY.—TENDER.

The Agent, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay, will receive tenders from auctioneers of good standing for conducting Public Auction Sales periodically at Wadi Bandar and Victoria Terminus, on behalf of the G. I. P. Railway, of Unclaimed goods and lost property, for a period of three years. For tender form apply to Agent's Office, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay. Price per form Rs. 2/-. Closing date 20th March 1936 at 3-00 p.m. (S.T.) 2765.

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Public Notices.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of policy numbered 191490 on the life of Mr. Motesa Maniksa Papalkar of Karanja. Duplicate policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

(Sd.) H. E. JONES,
Manager.
Bombay, the 10th March, 1936. 5738.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the public that all the Powers of Attorney given by Ballabhdas, son of Boochamal and Eshwardas, son of Jotiprasad, inter alia in favour of Ramchandra, son of Pannalal Agrawal and Joharilal, son of Bijailal Sharma, in respect of the firms of Messrs. Jotiprasad Daulatram, Messrs. Ballabhdas Eshwardas, Messrs. Ballabhdas Jotiprasad and Messrs. Boochamal Rambux doing business at various places in British India have been cancelled by our clients Ballabhdas Boochamal and Eshwardas Jotiprasad so far as the said Ramchandra, son of Pannalal Agrawal and Joharilal, son of Bijailal Sharma are concerned. The said Joharilal has left our clients' services a few months ago and the said Ramchandra, son of Pannalal Agrawal has committed several wrongful and criminal acts and has run away and is no longer in our clients' service.

The public are therefore hereby warned against dealing with the said Ramchandra, son of Pannalal Agrawal and Joharilal, son of Bijailal Sharma on behalf or in the name of our said clients or the said firms mentioned above and that if any one deals with them or any of them the same will be done at his own risk and the same shall not be binding on our clients and the said firms.

Dated this 9th day of March. 1936.

MOHILE PAREKH &
MANECKLAL,
Attorneys for Ballabhdas, son of Boochamal and Eshwardas, son of Jotiprasad.
2785

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 1880 OF 1934.

BROACH ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND DEVELOPMENT CORP. Ltd. ..... Plaintiffs.
versus.
MANECKBAI, widow of M. B. Kothare and others. Defendants.

PURSUANT to Decree, dated the 10th April, 1935, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on THURSDAY, 12th March, 1936, at 3 P.M.(S.T.)

All that piece of land admeasuring 895 square yards situate at Santa Cruz Registration Sub District Bandra being a portion of the land comprised in the Plot No. 6 registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana under Record of rights Entry No. 1091, Survey No. 298, T. P. Scheme No. 2, Plot No. 6.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 54, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 27th day of January, 1936.

G. R. KHAIRAZ,
Offg. Commissioner.
2739.

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O. S. K. Line

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Iwatesan	,,	24th ,,	13th ,,
Borneo	,,	10th Mar.	24th ,,
Thames	,,	23rd ,,	10th Apr.
Sumatra	,,	25th ,,	8th ,,
Taijin	,,	8th Apr.	23rd ,,
England	,,	14th ,,	20th ,,
Pacific	,,	18th ,,	3rd May

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Auction Sales

CRAWFORD & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURES, BUILDING MATERIALS, ETC.

By the order of the Garrison Engineer, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on FRIDAY, 13th March, 1936, at 10-0 a.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned goods.

(1) At New S. D. O. Store Yard, Colaba, Chairs, Cots, Tables, etc.
(2) Electrical and Mechanical Stores, Colaba, poles, switches, wires, table-lamps, fans, etc.
(3) At Store Yard of S. D. O. near Afghan Church, doors, windows, G. I. Sheets, etc.
(4) At Marine Lines, doors, windows, G. I. Pipes, Angle Posts, C. I. pipes, etc.

Full payment against immediate delivery. Cheque will not be accepted.

AUCTION SALE OF PROPERTIES AT DELISLE ROAD & MALAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Parbhudas Vandravandas Kapadia and Mangaldas Ranchhordas the surviving Trustees of the estate of Vithaldas Dharamdas deceased, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction (1) on WEDNESDAY, 25th March, 1936 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the De Lisle Road, property, on site, and (2) on THURSDAY 26th March, 1936 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the said Malad property.

LOT NO. 1.
DELISLE ROAD PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land situate at De Lisle Road being a part of Collectors Old Nos. 82, 666, 667, 737, 710, 729, 732, 740; Collectors New No. 1/11981 and New Survey No. 1C/2704 and Foras Land under No. 852, Cadastral Survey No. 75 Parel Division, and assessed by the Municipality as Ward No. 2251, and Street No. 300 De Lisle Road, and containing by admeasurement 413 2/3 square yards and bounded as follows on or towards the North by the property of Ayoob Haji Rahimtulla on or towards the East by the vacant land of Behramji Hirjibhoy Warden, on or towards the South by the property of the said Behramji Hirjibhoy Warden, and on or towards the West by the property of Meherji Cursetji Golwalla.

LOT NO 2.
MALAD PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Khoti land with the messuage tenement or bungalow standing thereon admeasuring about 617 square yards or thereabouts situate lying and being at Malad in the Sub-District of Bandra Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, and bounded as follows: on or towards East and North by the fields of Hari Gangaji on or towards the West by a public passage leading to Ghore Bunder and on or towards the South by the fields of Ahmedbhai Habibbhoy and partly by the field of the said Hari Gangaji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please, apply to the Vendor's Solicitor, Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Government Auctioneers.

BENNETT AND CO.

AUCTION SALE OF MARKET RIGHTS, THE RIGHT OF BANDRA SLAUGHTER HOUSE AND THE RIGHT TO COLLECT AND RECEIVE FEES, ETC., AT THE SCALE SHED AT THE ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKET, ETC.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will (TO-DAY) TUESDAY, the 10th March, 1936 at 8-30 a.m. (B.T.) sell by Public Auction at Arthur Crawford Market, the right to collect fair ground fees from cattle dealers and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter House, Bandra, for 12 months (from 1st April, 1936, to 31st March, 1937), and the right to collect fees for selling dry and fresh fish, etc., from the retail vendors sitting, outside or inside at the unnumbered places at Markets and Bazaars in Bombay such as Fort Market, Colaba Fish Market, Mazgaon Pedder Fish Market, Kamatipura Market, Chowpatty Fish Market, Parel Fergusson Road, Fish Market, Parbhadevi Road Market, Elphinstone Road Market, and Dadar Market. Besides the right of collecting fees from the petty vendors sitting at Vegetable Markets at Fergusson Road, Parbhadevi Road, Elphinstone Road, and Dadar. Also the right to collect and receive fees, etc., at the Scale Shed at Arthur Crawford Market.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of the Superintendent of Markets (Crawford Market) or to the undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

BENNETT & CO.

Auction Sales

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

SALE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY at Huzuria Street, near J. J. Hospital on THURSDAY, the 19th March, 1936, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises under instructions from Messrs. Mahimtura and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Motiji Gulbaji and Co., the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Noormahomed Haji Ahmed and Ors. the Mortgagors.

All that piece of land admeasuring about 88 sq. yds. together with a dwelling house standing thereon situate at Huzuria Street bearing Collector's New Survey No. 3850 and Cadastral Survey No. 1205 of Byculla Division and Municipal E Ward No. 194.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mahimtura and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, 66 Tamarind Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

TWO SHOWS ON OPENING DAY 7 AND 11

MAKE IT A POINT TO VISIT THE NEWLY-RENOVATED & REMODELLED

LAMINGTON

ON
THURSDAY
12th MARCH
THE
GRAND OPENING NIGHT

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PAHADI KANYA
OR
The MAID of the MOUNTAINS

FEATURING:
NADIA
SARDAR MANSOOR
MASTER MOHMMAD

DIRECTED BY:
HARSHOD ROY MEHTA

WRITTEN BY:
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THE OPENING PICTURE

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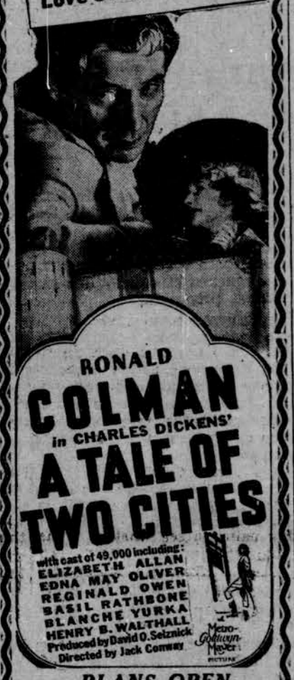

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SEQUEL TO SEPERATION

Chettyers Of Burma To Start Textile Mills In Coimbatore

BOMBAY, Mar. 9.

The "United Press" learns that several Natukoti Chettyars, the leading bankers of South India, who settled in Burma, have decided to leave that country once for all due to its separation from India and the consequent disabilities which they will have to undergo after separation, and invest their huge capital in textile industry by starting several Cotton Mills in India.

SITE FOR MILLS

Reports are current in the Textile Circles of Bombay to the effect that these Chettyars have selected Coimbatore as the site for the Mills by virtue of its proximity to the Cochin Harbour.

In this connection enquiries made by the "United Press" reveal that as many as 12 to 15 Cotton Mills will be started in Coimbatore and that indent orders for requisite machinery amounting to several lakhs of rupees have been placed with leading Japanese and Swiss firms in Bombay.

It is gathered that it will be some months before the Mills are started.—United Press.

SOCIALISM TURNED DOWN

Krishna Conference Votes Against It As Method For Independence

BEZWADA, March 9.

After three hours' discussion the Kistna District Political Conference by a large majority declared this morning that "Complete Independence" was the goal of the Congress.

An amendment declaring that Complete Independence was severing of the British Connection and that the principal means of achieving it was Scientific Socialism was lost by three votes.

Mr. A. Kaleswarrao moving the main resolution observed that Socialism would lead to class war, abolition of property and removal of inheritance rights which were foreign to Indian conditions.

Mr. Inturi Venkatessa Rao moving the amendment maintained that the Congress which was a proclaimed anti-Imperialistic body must consolidate all its forces of workers, peasants and destroy Capitalism and Imperialism.

Sixteen voted for the resolution, while 13 voted against.—A.P.

DISPUTE OVER FRENCHPET

Special Officer To Prepare Case

MADRAS, March 9.

The Government will shortly appoint a Special Officer to prepare pleadings in connection with the dispute between the British and French Governments regarding sovereign rights over Frenchpet, a suburb of Musulipatam, to be presented to the Government of India for forwarding to the Secretary of State.

The dispute, as announced already, is to be settled by the Court of Summary procedure of the International Court of Justice at Geneva.—A. P.

CONSTABLE FOUND SHOT DEAD

MADRAS, March 9.

The body of a Reserve Police constable with gunshot wound was found this morning in a vacant hut in the Reserve Police lines at Pudupet.

It appears, on hearing a loud report two Reserve Police sergeants hurried to the scene and found the constable dead with a rifle nearby.—A. P.

Reaction In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, March 9.

The European tangle had reaction on Calcutta markets which though officially closed to-day on account of the Holi festival were rather uncertain.

Government securities recorded a fall while silver and several other commodities were firm.—A. P.

Send-Off To Everest Climbers

DARJEELING, March 9.

A huge crowd of Europeans and Indians gave a hearty farewell to Mr. Ruttledge who with four other members of the Everest Expedition left for Kalimpong to-day.—A. P.

The Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India has received telegraphic intimation from the Office of International D'Hygiene Publique, Paris, that Egypt requires anti-cholera vaccination for Air passengers from India arriving within incubation period and small-pox vaccination for sea and air passengers from Karachi.

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Fields, Factories And Workshops

Save The Rayat From The Saukar

Redemption Of Their Debts Should Form A Plank In The Next Election Platform

By B. V. JADHAV.

The tenure under which land is held by the actual tiller of the soil varies from province to province, and sometimes it is not the same even within a province. It is intended in this article to confine ourselves to the consideration of the Rayatwari tenure of the Marathi and the Canarese speaking districts of the Bombay Presidency and the Indian States, that are situated within their boundaries.

DIRECT SETTLEMENT

In this tract that land revenue is paid by the individual holder directly to an officer appointed by Government for its collection. The holding is settled directly with each holder, and there is no middleman just like a Zamindar of Bengal, or a Talukdar of the U. P. or a Malguzar of the C. P. Government recognise each tenant, not necessarily the actual cultivator, and hold him responsible for the payment of the assessment. In each village there is a Patil who collects land revenue for the Government with the assistance of the Kulkarni. Both of these are hereditary. In certain districts the Kulkarni is replaced by a Talathi who is just a full time paid servant.

Malik Amber, the Abyssinian General and statesman, of Ahmednagar settled the land revenue assessment of a large portion of the Deccan; and it remained as the basis of administration until the British took over the country from the hands of the Marathas.

OLD SYSTEM

Under the old system permanent tenants were known as Mirasdars. The assessment was not unalterable, but they had fixity of tenure, and also could transfer their rights to others. The tenants at will were known as the Uparis, who were not allowed to alienate their lands, and could not create any charge over it. The Mirasdar enjoyed some credit with the village saukar; the Upari had none. Mirasdars were very proud of their status and as a rule were very reluctant to part with it. The cultivating class was very poor, indeed, and therefore in the clutches of the money-lender. But the burden was not heavy at all. Land remained with the actual cultivator and he dealt directly with the Sarkar.

UNDER THE BRITISH

Under the British rule the survey settlement was made. The incidence of assessment per acre was much lower than during the reign of the Peshwas, and this went a great way in reconciling the fighting classes to the change of rule. Another innovation made was the removal of the distinction between the Mirashi and the Upari tenants. The latter were given the right of transfer; they were thus able to mortgage or sell their holdings. The Mirasdars being few were, very jealous of their right and avoided running into debt. But now under the new settlement every tenant was a Mirasdar, and thus demoralisation set in. The large number of Uparis had formerly no credit, and the Saukar did not trust them with a loan. Under the changed circumstances he was eager to invest money as the security was good. Swarms of money-lenders belonging to the Gujar and Marwadi classes came down to the Deccan and took full advantage of the ignorance, credulity, illiteracy and simplicity of the cultivator. Debts were piled up, no receipts were given. Hardly any debtor could get out of their clutches. If courts granted decrees as the Saukar was helped by clever lawyers and documentary evidence supplemented by false accounts supported his claims. This tyranny became intolerable and exasperated debtors despairing of securing justice in the courts took the law into their hands. Riots and dacoities took place, houses of Marwadis were burnt, their account books were destroyed and in same cases their noses were cut.

RELIEF ACT FAILS IN PURPOSE.

The Government realised that all was not well, and that a contract between two unequal parties cannot be held as sacred and binding as a contract between equals; that courts, when doing justice, should be allowed to go beyond written evidence. The Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act was passed to secure better justice to the illiterate and ignorant rayat.

The operation of the Act was not uniformly successful. On the whole after the first years the D.A.R.A. has not succeeded in giving appreciable relief to the heavily debt-ridden rayat. That burden is steadily growing and by the decrees of civil courts and sales privately arranged between the needy rayat and the saukar more and more lands are going into the possession of the latter, who as a rule is a member of a non-cultivating community. These middlemen live in towns and get their lands cultivated through indigent persons who generally were the owners of the very land. The evils of absentee landordism are present and rack-renting is the rule, and the rent exacted is in numerous cases between 3 and 10 times the assessment paid to Government for the same land. Generally regular rent notes are taken, and the revenue courts not seldom give assistance orders to the superior holders without taking pains to see whether the demand of rent was fair. In one case a Khandesh Mamletdar granted a suit in which rent equal to 25 times the assessment was demanded. This was no doubt an extreme case. This rack renting has materially contributed to the enormous increase in agricultural debt during the last twenty years.

BANKING COMMITTEE'S EVIDENCE

The Report of the Bombay Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee 1929-30 gives some of the causes of the indebtedness and a few extracts will be use here. "The pressure of population on the land and the uneconomic size of the unit of cultivation have rendered the financial position of the cultivator very unsatisfactory. The small and scattered holdings, which do not give him full occupation throughout the year, and the lack of subsidiary industries from which he might be expected to supplement his income, compel him often to borrow to make both ends meet." (p. 47). The moneylender is only too pleased to advance him money, so long as there is adequate security, to extract as much from him as he can, taking advantage of his unbusinesslike habits. Many of the debts are old and grow at compound interest and fresh advances go on accumulating, rendering the account extremely complicated. The small agriculturist does not; and cannot borrow large amounts as the security that he can offer is poor. He can borrow only at high rates of interest and if once he happens to borrow in excess of his limited repaying capacity, or if some unforeseen circumstances prevent him from repaying his debt in time, his liability swells to an alarming extent. Once embarrassed, heavy and cumulative interest charges make it very difficult for him to extricate himself. Ancestral debts generally form a large part of the cultivator's liabilities.

The cultivator is generally frugal. His extravagance is limited to an occasional marriage or festival. Such expenditure, though incurred only once or twice in several years, is so heavy that it often cripples him for life. Social custom rather than his personal inclination is responsible for such expenditure. The increased values of land have expanded his credit and debt always follows credit, which has led to an increase in his burden of debt.

81 CRORES DEBT!

The Banking Enquiry Committee estimated in 1930 the total agricultural debt for the whole of India to exceed 900 crores. Of this, Bombay Province was said to bear a share of Rs. 81 crores. The cultivator is generally always in debt, but it is a well recognised fact that the burden of debt has grown very rapidly of late. Government on the whole has shown very little anxiety for the liquidation of the debts. In Bombay the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act was the only measure of any importance passed, that too of late has proved to be of doubtful utility.

In this connection it will be profitable to examine some of the methods tried elsewhere. In Bhavnagar, for instance, the mediation of State officials succeeded in inducing the moneylenders to be satisfied with only 25 to 30 p.c. of the debt on paper. The Darbar paid off the creditors and is now realising from the debtors the sum advanced by easy instalments.

Reduction of debt by means of arbitration courts is attempted in the Central Provinces. It is yet to be seen how far it would succeed. At best the method will not relieve a large portion of the rayats; it will relieve a small proportion only, that is the solvent cultivators.

HOPELESS CONDITION

It will be helpful to see how far the canker of debt has been affecting the agricultural community. In olden times the cultivator was the owner of the land and although he was not free from debt, the burden was light. Under the British rule the right to transfer was conceded. This increased the credit of the cultivator, and with it his indebtedness. By court sales, private sales and mortgages with possession the cultivator has, to a very great extent, lost proprietorship, and is reduced to a position of a tenant at will. The rent is so high that it rarely leaves him sufficient food for him and his wife and children. Figures supplied by the revenue department are of no use to ascertain how the land is passing out of the hands of the agriculturists into those of the non-agriculturists. The definition of the word agriculturist under the D. A. R. A. brings the money-lender also under the category. The intensive studies of some villages show the rate of expropriation. In his economic survey of a Konkan village Mr. V. G. Ranade found that out of 192 acres of the cultivable land in the village that once belonged to the old inhabitants of the village as much as 111 acres had been transferred to absentee landlords. The cultivating farmers at the time of the inquiry held only 78 acres of land and out of these, 64 were already mortgaged. From the inquiries carried out in two Mavchi villages in West Khandesh it was found that in one village out of the 260 survey numbers which were in possession of Mavchis in 1904, 123 had passed into the hands of the Savkars, and the remaining 137 were mortgaged, and most of the remaining land was likely to be transferred to savkars during the next few years. In another village 206 survey numbers were given to the Mavchis. Out of these 34 were given under the old tenure, that is with the right to transfer; and 172 on the new tenure, in which there is no right to transfer. Out of the 34 survey numbers 23 had since 1911 already been transferred to savkars and the owners of the remaining 11 were heavily involved and most lose these lands before long. The 172 survey numbers held on restricted tenure remain with the Mavchis. This will show that the unrestricted right to transfer land given to the tenants by the British Government has proved to be a curse, and has ruined the ignorant and illiterate Maratha cultivator.

NO HOPE FOR INSOLVENTS?

Government and the leaders of the people appear to have pinned their faith on the Land Mortgage scheme for redemption of debts. These banks will be, no doubt, useful in their way. But they will touch only the fringe of the problem. The debtor may be divided into two categories; solvent and the insolvent. The former will get help from the Land Mortgage Banks. The latter will not be even looked at by them. The former will hardly be 7 to 8 p.c. of the total number. The question is, what hope is there for the remaining 92 p.c. of the total number of debtors? Are they to remain in their present condition, and to be at the mercy of the creditor, or is Government going to take some measures to assist them in getting free from the burden of debt under which they are being crushed?

The Governments of the Punjab and the Central Provinces are more alert and have passed legislation to alleviate the condition of the cultivating classes, and to see that they are not displaced in the possession of land by the non-agricultural Bania. The Government of Bombay are, meanwhile, doing nothing.

The Bombay and the U. P. Encumberred Estate Acts, and the Punjab Act all recognise that in the case of insolvent estates special provision are needed; and that it is no injustice to the creditors who have fattened at the cost of the debtors to ignore the harsh conditions of their contracts in order to allow their debtors to live.

IN ZANZIBAR

When the Government of Zanzibar found that their Arab rayats were in danger of being deprived of their ancestral lands by their foreign creditors they passed various laws for the protection of the rayats. There alienation to a foreigner is prohibited, every mortgage in whatever form it may be drafted is considered to be a usufructuary mortgage, and the courts have power to fix the period on the expiry of which the land will go to the mortgagor or his heir free from all encumbrances.

The Government of Bombay under the Reforms coming into force in 1937 will be responsible to the people. The rural electors will have an overwhelming vote. They ought to be assured by those who go to seek their votes how they will deal with this very important question of relief from the heavy load of agricultural debt. This burning question ought to form an important plank in the election platform. Rightly viewed, this should be acceptable to the members of all the parties, and the Government of the year 1937 ought to be forced to undertake legislation for the purpose.

Women And Children In Indian Mines

Government Statistics And Some Curious Commissions

From the "Indian Coal Statistics, 1934" published by the Government of India's Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics it appears that a large number of women and a few children still continue to be employed in the coal-mining industry.

TOTAL NUMBER EMPLOYED

In 1984, 169,354 persons were employed daily on the average as against 163,173 in 1933. Of these roughly (because figures for Indian States are not available) 135,873 were men, 23,936 women and 39 children.

The total number of persons employed in British Provinces was 151,483 and their distribution below ground and above ground was as follows:

	Men	Women	Children
Below Ground	95,903	12,559	1
Above Ground	33,061	9,949	10

PER CAPITA PRODUCTION

The following are production figures per capita compared with other countries:—

Above & below ground per head Tons.	Below ground only per head Tons.	
U. S. A. 669	(not available)	in 1933
Great Britain 285	364	in 1934
Germany 333	(not available)	in 1932
France 185	273	in 1933
Belgium 207	300	in 1934
Japan 308	442	in 1934
India 121	169	in 1933
130	181	in 1934

CURIOUS OMISSIONS

There are, however, a few very curious omissions. The report does not give figures relating to hours of work and wages in India and other countries. Nor is there any information supplied as to the numbers of women and children, if any, that are employed in the mining industry in other countries.

Central Bank Records Profit

Special Jubilee Bonus For Shareholders

The twenty-fifth ordinary general meeting of the share-holders of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., was held at their office on Monday, with Sir Pheroze Sethna in the chair.

The chairman after referring to the loss sustained by this city in the sad and sudden death of one of its great financiers, the late Mr. F. E. Dinshaw proceeded to say:

"I need hardly remind you that because the Central Bank of India was started on 21st December 1911 we are now in our Silver Jibilee year." He hoped that it would, in due course of time, celebrate its centenary and continue even at that distant date to be one of the leading Indian Banks and prove a source of very great usefulness to the country.

A NATIONAL INSTITUTION.

Recapitulating some of the activities of the Bank, he said:

"The total deposits of the Joint Stock Banks registered in India in 1911 when we started operations amounted to Rs. 25 1/2 crores. Today, the deposits of the Central Bank alone amount to more than the aggregate deposits of the Indian Joint Stock Banks in 1910. These figures will convince the public that the Central Bank has in a measure contributed to increase and develop the banking habit among the people of this country. We now have altogether a staff of aobut 1,800, all Indians. Of these, 70 p.c. are Hindus and the remaining 30 p.c. are composed of Parsis, Mahomedans and Christians and other communities.

From the list of Branches and Pay Offices given on the last page of the Reports, you will notice that the Bank has extended its activities in different parts of the country. It is natural that the shareholders might ask what benefit they are likely to derive through such expansion. With the expansion of our business there must follow a larger turn over and in all probability larger profits.

At the same time, we regard our Bank as a national institution, and, apart from earning more profits it has also the aim of serving the country and its people by inculcating in them the banking habit and assisting them in trade and industries, contributing thereby substantially to the economic development of the country."

ERA OF CHEAP MONEY.

"During the year under review, he said "Our Bank Rate was reduced from 3 1/2 p.c to 3 p.c. and there was a plethora of money with Banks seeking employment. Usually the Bank rates rule higher during the export season commencing from November, but this was not so last year and it looks as if 3 p.c. will continue as the prevailing rate for quite a time. Treasury Bill rates as well as Call Money Rates rule exceptionally low, and a large part of our funds could not be employed during a part of the year. Money employed fetched a very low rate of interest, affecting our profits. We could have employed a part of our surplus funds in Government securities and increased our holding in them; but, in view of the political conditions in Europe and the strained relations between Italy and Abyssinia, it was deemed prudent not to make large investments in long-term securities.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE BUSINESS.

"In addition to the new branches we have opened during the year you will be pleased to learn that we contemplate extending our activities in Foreign Exchange business as well. Details of a scheme in this connection are being worked out by our Managing Director, and you may soon hear of the opening of an Indian Exchange Bank in London under the aegis of the Central Bank of India, Ltd. I believe it will be the first Indian Bank of its kind, and, as in other matters relating to banking in India, we hope to claim to be the first to establish the first Indian Exchange Bank.

Turning to the Balance-Sheet he observed that there was 'hardly anything on the "Liabilities" side requiring an explanation except perhaps the item of claims not recognised as debts.

"This amount" he added consists of a few items. First, a claim for damages for about Rs. 11,00,000 from a client, who having failed to adjust his account the securities had to be sold off after giving due notice. The other is an old Tata Bank matter and the claim is for Rs. 3,65,000, and the third is a claim for damages for Rs. 20,000 in connection with the return of a cheque of Rs. 200. There was another item of about Rs. 14,000. The matter has recently been decided in favour of the Bank. I am sorry I cannot deal with these matters in detail at this juncture as the cases are sub-judice. I would mention, however, that in the opinion of our legal advisers, the suits are not based on strong grounds and are not likely to affect us materially. We have been advised by our Auditors to show these claims however frivolous they may be, in the Balance Sheet, as required by the Indian Companies Act, and hence they are there."

"Turning to "Assets" the large balance in hand and at Banks draws our attention. No doubt, it shows an extraordinarily formidable liquid position, but, for the satisfaction of those who might criticise the advisability of keeping in hand such a big sum unemployed, I must point out that the unusually big balance is due to the return of Treasury Bill moneys which fell due at the end of the year. As to bullion in hand, we have already explained the position in the Report. Our loans and Overdrafts figure is nearly the same as last year. The increase in furniture and fittings is due to our new Branches.

The chairman replied to the several points of criticism raised or points of information asked by the shareholders and requested them to receive the Report of the Directors and the audited accounts for the period ending December 31, 1935. The report was unanimously adopted.

The report disclosed a net profit of Rs. 25,00,649-9-3 including sum of Rs. 5,16,724-13-9 brought forward from the last years account.

An ad-interim dividend for the year at the rate of 6 per cent per annum free of Income-Tax on several shares absorbing Rs. 5,04,396 was declared to have been paid. A special Jubilee bonus of eight annas per share free of income-tax was declared.

After the office-bearers were elected and other business mentioned in the agenda was transacted, the meeting terminated.

MOBILISING NON-BRAHMINS

Madras Knight Urges Bombay Party To Prepare For Elections

BOMBAY, Monday.

Sir A. P. Patro, President, All-India Non-Brahmin Committee (Justice movement) who has been visiting the provinces in connection with election work arrived here to-day and met members of the Non-Brahmin Party in the Bombay Legislative Council and had prolonged discussions with them regarding the organising of the Party effectively to fight the forthcoming provincial elections.

Sir A. P. Patro told the "Associated Press" that he discussed with Bombay people the results of the Dhulia Conference and persuaded the dissenting members to accept the programme outlined by the Dhulia Conference resolution The Poona section wanted a more advanced policy to be followed but the practical difficulties in the way were shown to them by Mr. B. V. Jadhav who also joined the discussion having helped to elucidate matters. Sir A. P. Patro said that the result of today's discussions a meeting of the Provincial Executive Committee was being called on the 22nd instant when, he said the organisation on each district will be set up.

Sir A. P. Patro added that he suggested they should keep rural uplift and relieving rural indebtedness in the forefront of their programme. He also urged them to seek co-operation of all constitutional parties prepared to work the new Constitution. He told them even if they be in a minority in the Council as constitutional opposition, they would be able to render greater service to the country. He drew their attention to the fact that it was impossible to predict what attitude the Congress would adopt towards the new Constitution and, therefore, they should be prepared to work it for what it was worth as it was a definite advance on the present one.

He informed the Bombay Non-Brahmin's that in the Central Provinces the differences among the local leaders had been made up. In Madras the recent Local Board elections indicated that the Justice Movement was working vigorously in rural areas though not so in urban areas. He told them that the Madras leaders were shortly meeting to devise ways and means to attain Justice Party's end.

Sir A. P. Patro is leaving for Madras tomorrow.

HOWRAH BRIDGE CONTRACT

Commissioners Considering Tenders

CALCUTTA, March 9.

In the Bengal Council Nawab Sir Ghulam Mohiuddin Farooqui replying to a question said "No order has yet been placed for the construction of the Howrah Bridge. Tenders received are at present under the consideration of the Bridge Commissioners."—A. P.

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Corporation Authorises Commissioner To Submit Plans

Can the Mayor as a presiding authority interfere with the result declared by scrutineers? This question arose on Monday when the Mayor announced the result of the election of the Standing Committee and other statutory committees which took place on Tuesday last. It appears Dr. K. J. Cursetji and Mr. R. Y. Munshi had equal number of votes, viz: 39 each. One of the voting papers was declared invalid by the scrutineers, but the Mayor declared it to be valid, thus adding that vote to the credit of Mr. Munshi making it 40. Dr. Cursetji raised a protest at the interference of the Mayor and said under Rule 47, section 6 of the Municipal Act, the Corporation had appointed scrutineers, who had carried out their duties within the rules provided for the purpose. The scrutineers invalidated one vote which the Mayor made valid.

The Mayor, said Dr. Cursetji could not interfere with the result arrived at by the scrutineers.

Sir J. B. Boman Behram supported Dr. Cursetji and pointed out the opinion of Sir J. Kanga in a similar case in which he stated that the presiding authority could not interfere with the result declared by the scrutineers. He therefore suggested that the matter be referred to Sir J. Kanga for his opinion.

Dr. M. C. Javle did not think any useful purpose would be served by referring the matter to counsel. Counsel's opinion was not the last word in the matter, as many times judicial courts differed from counsel's opinion.

RESPONSIBILITY WITH MAYOR

The Mayor said he had taken legal assistance available and had consulted the Municipal Solicitors, and they were of opinion that though the scrutineers counted the votes, the final responsibility for correctness rested on the Mayor as presiding authority. They were emphatically of opinion that the presiding authority had to declare the points of procedure. In this case, there was the question of procedure. One of the voters crossed the voting paper outside the line instead of in the column provided on the right hand side of the name. The scrutineers disqualified the vote which he validated. Sir J. Kanga's opinion, referred to by Sir Jehangir did not apply in this csae. However if any councillor wanted to challenge his ruling, he could do so by a separate notice of motion. As presiding authority, he was bound to declare the result which he did as under:

RESULTS OF ELECTION

For Standing Committee: Mr. K. H. Goregaoker, Prof. S. R. Davar, Prof. V. G. Rao, Mr. C. P. Wade, Dr. S P. Mehta, and Mr. R. F. Munshi.

Improvements Committee: Mr. B. N. Karanjia, Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy, Mr. B. S. N. Cooper, Prof. A. Soares, Mr. K. S. Ramchandra Iyer and Dr. H. F. Pavri. There was a tie between Dr. Pavri and Mr. R. M. Bhat. The Mayor gave his casting vote in favour of Dr. Pavri who was already a sitting member.

Schools Committee: Mrs. Shuffi Tyebji, Mr. I. S. Patel, Mr. A. R. Abdulla and Mr. A. L. Curtay.

Non-Councillor members: Mr. V. C. Setalvad, and Miss S. Daundkar. There was a tie between Mrs. K. D. Khandwala and Miss Daundkar. The Mayor gave his casting vote in favour of Miss Daundkar, as she was a sitting member.

The Corporation then resumed discussion on resolution of Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta who had moved at the last meeting that

(Continued in Col. 3.)

ACCIDENT WHILE REVERSING

Cleaner Arrested And Released On Bail

Bombay, Monday.

Without a licence and without the knowledge of driving, a motor cleaner, getting the car of his master, is alleged to have started the engine to reverse the car in the garage on Saturday at Gamdevi.

In the attempt he dashed against the partition behind which were sleeping a woman and her child. He could not control the car and, as a result, the two were injured.

Pending inquiries, Mohamed Hussein (20), the accused, was bailed out in the sum of Rs. 100 for ten days at the Girgaum Court this morning.

Driver Acquitted.

In another case of alleged rash driving Franz Verres, an assistant in the Havero Trading Company, who was charged with rash and negligent driving on October 30 last, was acquitted at the Girgaum Police Court to-day.

ISMAILITES CELEBRATE COLLEGE DAY

The Ismailites celebrated their College Day on Monday with great zeal and rejoicing.

Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Bart. was the guest of honour.

The Principal, Dr. Rehman read his report enumerating the rapid strides the College had made during the academic year.

Sir Currimbhoy gave away the prizes and paid a glowing tribute to the staff and students on their praiseworthy achievement during the short period of the existence of the College.

The guests and students were then served with refreshments.

A Scientific Conversation and musical hits from amateurs and experts were also arranged.

FIVE CHANGES IN ENGLISH RUGBY XV

LONDON, March 8.

The English Rugby XV against Scotland in the international match at Twickenham on March 21 is as followings:—Owen-Smith, Prince Obolensky, Gerrard, Cranmer, Sever, Candler, Gadney, Dicks, Toft, Longland, Dunkley, Webb, Weston, Brook and Bolton.

In view of England's weakness among the forwards, there are five alterations since the match against Ireland, but Toft of Lancashire, who is hooker, is the only new cap.—Reuter.

NEW BACKSTROKE SWIMMING RECORD

CHICAGO, March 8.

Adolph Kiefer has established a new world record for 150 yards Backstroke swimming of 1 min. 32 3|5 secs. Van De Weghe held the record previously of 1 min. 36 9|10 secs. made last April.—Reuter.

LAST TEST DRAWN

CHRISTCHURCH: March 9.

There was no play to-day owing to continuous rain in the fourth and last unofficial Test match between the M.C.C. touring team and New Zealand. The match was thus drawn.—Reuter.

The Baroda Scrip Committee's Report was presented by Mr. B. T. Kale at the conference of Marathis authors of repute on March 7, 1936 held at Baroda under presidentship of Sjt. N. C. Kelkar. The script circulated before the conference.

(Continued from Col. 2.)

the Commissioner be requested to prepare and submit schemes with estimates for constructing five school buildings in the northern part of the city.

Sir J. B. Boman Behram moved an amendment to request the Schools Committee to submit a scheme to construct buildings in the northern part of the city and to remove grossly insanitary buildings.

Dr. E. Moses seconded the amendment.

Prof. V. G. Rao supported the amendment, as the Schools Committee had to pay exorbitant rent for school buildings.

Mr. E. R. Hirjibehdin, and Mr. K. S. Ramchandra Iyer supported the resolution.

At this stage, the question was put to vote and the amendment of Mr. Meherally which he had moved at the last meeting was agreed to as a substantive proposition. Mr. Meherally's amendment was as follows:

"That the Commissioner be requested to submit schemes with estimates for five buildings in the northern part of the city. That the Commissioner be also requested to prepare a scheme and submit it through the Works Committee for construction of school buildings in other parts of the city.

The House also agreed to the following resolution of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta: That the Commissioner be requested to prepare and submit schemes for the clearance of slums and for proving open spaces and foot paths wherever they are most needed in the city.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

Two of the following frequencies will be used.

OSG 17.73 Mc|s. (16.83) m.) GSF 15.14 Mc|s. (19.82 m.) GSE 11.86 Mc|s. (25.29 m.).

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. A Recital of New Gramophone Records.

8-0 p.m. Talk: "Foreign Affairs." By Sir Frederick Whyte, K.C.S.I., LL.D.

8-15 p.m. Musical Interlude.

8-25 p.m. Jack Wilson and his Versatile Five.

Niagara (Robrecht), Serenade to Eulalie (Curzon), The Wedding of Jack and Jill (Coots). To-night (Valerio). Old Dancer (Cergoli). How Nice (Fischer). Blue Streak (Wiedoeft). Medley of Old Favourites (arr. Wilson), Serenata Amorosa (Becce). Fascinatin' Manikin (Wirges).

9-5 p.m. A Recital by Winifred Small (Violin).

Allegro (Fiocco). Vogel als Prophet (Schumann, arr. Auer). Breath o' June (John B. McEwen). Melodie et Dance. Negree (Cyril Scott). Norwegian Dance No. 2 (Halvorsen). Valse Caprice (Zsolt). 9-30 p.m. Evensong, relayed from York Minster.

Order of Service: Vestry Prayer; Organ Voluntary; Responses; Psalms for the Tenth Evening; First Lesson; Magnificat (Stainer in E flat); Second Lesson; Nunc Dimitis (Stainer in E flat); Anthem, Bow Thine Ear, O Lord (Byrd) 'Bow Thine ear, O Lord and hear: Let Thine anger cease from us. Sion, Thy Sion, is wasted and brought low; Jerusalem is wasted quite: desolate and void."

10-15 p.m. The News.

10-30 p.m. Close down.

Bombay Programmes

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s.
31.36 metres, 9,565 kc/s.

12-0 noon. Selection of Indian Music. 1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates. Lunch Hour Selections. 2-0 p.m. Relay from Rotary Club. (If available). 2-30 p.m. Close down. 5-30 p.m. Relay of Music from Capitol Cinema. 6-30 p.m. Selection of Hindustani Records. 7-15 p.m. Commercial News. 7-30 p.m. London Symphony Orchestra. Conducted by Leo Blech in Symphony No. 7 in C. Major (Schubert). Andante, Allegro Ma Non Troppo. Andante con moto. 8-0 p.m. Letter by Air Mail. From Evelyn Russell, London. 8-10 p.m. Symphony No. 7 in C Major (Schubert). Scherzo Allegro Vivace. Finale Allegro Vivace. 8-30 p.m. "Did You Know?" Arthur D. Silas. 8-45 p.m. Medley of Waltzes. 9-05 p.m. News in English. 9-20 p.m. News in Hindi. 9-30 p.m SE Musical Concert. Bai Chandrabai of Benares. From 10-0 p.m. With Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla. 11-0 p.m. Close down.

Delhi Programme

VUD 340.136 metres, 882 kc/s.

1-0 p.m. I.B.S. Orchestra. Jonpuri Dhun. 1-10 p.m. Ramzan Khan. Thumri Bhairwin. 1-30 p.m. "Wife" Mohtarama Khwaja Bano Sahiba. 1-45 p.m. Ramzan Khan. Ghazals. 2-0 p.m. Sarangi. Sarang. 2-10 p.m. Ramzan Khan. Ghazals. 6-0 p.m. Time Signal. Chand Khan. Classical Music. 6-30 p.m. I.B.S. Orchestra Luddi. 6-45 p.m. Iqbal Putli. Bhajan. 7-0 p.m. Sarwar. Violin, Darbari. 7-10 p.m. Chand Khan. Thumri. 7-30 p.m. Education in India. Dr. Zakir Husain, M.A., Ph.D. 7-45 p.m. Iqbal Putli. Ghazal. 8-0 p.m. Haidar Husain. Sitar Ghara. 8-10 p.m. Chand Khan. Nalbi Kanra. 8-30 p.m. Sarangi. Darbari Kanra. 8-40 p.m. Iqbal Putli. Thumri and Dadra. 9-15 p.m. News in Hindustani. News in English. 9-45 p.m. Modern Hyderabad. Sir Akbar Nawab Hyder Nawa Jung Bahadur Hydari. 10-0 p.m. New Records. L. C. P. Grant, O.B.E.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370.4 metres. 810 kc/s. 49.10 metres, 6,109 kc/s.

12-36 p.m. Time Signal. SB A Studio Programme arranged by Messrs. Taylor's Gramophone Saloon. A Recital of the latest "Parlophone" Records. Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Oceancraft and Rivercraft (if any). 1-36 p.m. Talk by Kamal Bose. Psychology of little children. 2-06 p.m. Recorded Selections. 2-36 p.m. Talk by Bishnu Sarma. "A few interesting facts about Joyanti." 3-06 p.m. Time Signal. Close down. 5-36 p.m. Time Signal. Talk by Mejdidi. (a) Letters and Riddles. (b) Things that interest you and me. (c) Wonders of the World. 6-36 p.m. Music Training for beginners by P. K. Mullick. 7-06 p.m. Light Bengali Songs. Kumari Seuli Sarkar. 7-21 p.m. Kumari Suprova Ghose. 7-36 p.m. Kumari Nibharani Sen. 7-51 p.m. News Bulletin in English. SB. 8-06 p.m. Vocal Music (Bengali). Kumari Shyamali Rakshit. 8-16 p.m. Sreematy Sati Devi. 8-36 p.m. Instrumental Music. Suresh Chandra Chakravarty—Dilruba Solo. 8-51 p.m. SB Weather Forecast, General News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (In Bengali). 9-06 p.m. SB Pikler's Male Voice Chorus. A Short Vocal and Instrumental Concert from the Studio. 9-36 p.m. "Abyssinia." A Talk by Mr. W. C. Wordsworth. 9-56 p.m. SB Orchestral Selections. (Recorded). 10-06 p.m. SB Weather Forecast, 2nd News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (In English). 10-21 p.m. SB Dance Music. (Recorded). 10-36 p.m. Time Signal. Close down.

PROSECUTION REFUSE TO SUPPLY COPIES OF DOCUMENTS

(Continued from Page 12.)

written defence of Iqbal Singh in his own handwriting. The minutes of the meeting of the Communists, were in the handwriting of Ghate, while under the heading, "elections," the following appeared "Mir, Gh, and L" which according to the Prosecution meant Mirajker, Ghate and Lahari. Counsel read out in detail from the files to show that the accused were interested and were actively taking part in Communist activities.

"BREAK THE SOCIALISTS."

In his defence against the charges that are alleged to have been levelled by Jambheker, Iqbal Singh, who according to the prosecution is "N.D.N." asks the party to launch an attack on the White Paper etc. as a part of Party strategy and tactics. He also suggests that "we must break the Socialists, before they gain experience and become powerful rivals."

From another file seized from Mr. Nimbker's room a letter addressed to the Communist International was read out. The letter was in the handwriting of Iqbal Singh, the prosecution alleged. There was a list of the Party members in Bombay divided into four sections. Names of about fifty of them were read out. They were divided into four groups namely in jail, Deported, Active, and new candidates.

The prosecution Counsel then referred to the leaflets published from time to time on behalf of the Communist Party, which declared itself as a section of the Communist International. The Counsel gave a list of handbills published by the Party and said that 10 days after the arrest of the accused, a handbill had been published on 20th January which showed that even after the arrest of the accused the organisation had not been buried and was actively working.

PROSECUTION CHARGE.

Concluding his opening address, the prosecution counsel said that from the evidence it would be proved that the Communist Party of India exists and has been actively working. (2) that accused one and two belonged to the party, assisted in its activities and managed its affairs; (3) Accused one and his friends had funds in their possession for party purposes. (4) That the working office of the Party and depository of literature was in Iqbal Singh's room.

The most powerful conclusion that could be arrived at was that on the 9th night, the night before the raid, the accused were actively engaged till very late at night in some work. If not why should Somnath who had a room of his own be sleeping there. "The object of the Association (Communist Party of India) was to overthrow British Rule, to overthrow Capitalism and Imperialism, not by any peaceful means but by armed revolution That was their immediate object and not a distant dream. The prosecution had information to prove that Iqbal Singh had been to Moscow and had received training in Communistic activities and methods. He was receiving funds from Soviet Russia or China. Accused three, though not an important member, must have been actively assisting in Communistic work. The Prosecution would lead their evidence on Tuesday.

MAGISTRATE'S "NO."

Before the Court rose for the day, Mr. Somnath Lahari addressing the Court said that once again they wanted to make an application regarding the supply of copies of documents to the defence. "We are not allowed bail, we have no money and we are not supplied copies of the documents. What shall we do?"

The Magistrate said that neither could the money that had been impounded be given to them nor could he allow bail.

Mr. Velinker at this stage stated that he was in communication with the Government, and if his suggestions were accepted, copies of the documents would be given to the accused.

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Thanks to the discovery of an American Doctor, it is now possible for those who feel prematurely old, Run-down and Worn-out, to experience again the thrill of Youthful Vigour, Ambition, and Vitality. This great discovery, which is a simple home treatment and can be used secretly by anyone, quickly brings a surplus of vitality and an ability to enjoy the pleasures of life.

No longer is it necessary for you to suffer from Loss of Vigour and Manhood, Weak Memory and Body, Nervousness, Impure Blood, Sickly Skin, Depression and Poor Sleep. Instead you merely take this simple home treatment a few days and you will find that your vigour is restored. No matter what your age, you will find that your gland activity and nerve force is increased and restored. You will find youthful physical power in this discovery, which builds rich, pure blood and literally makes your body tingle with new energy and vitality. This simple home treatment is in pleasant easy-to-take tablet form and thousands who have used it say that it is far better than any other method.

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This new medical discovery, known as Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, has been tested by thousands in America and has achieved results that seem almost miraculous. It has conquered obstinate cases that had defied all other treatment. It has rescued the young from premature old age and debility. It has made older men as good as new. It has brought happiness beyond all price to thousands who believed that they were old, worn-out, and finished with the joys of life. And the beauty of this remarkable discovery is that it brings results so quickly. In 24 hours you can see and feel a tremendous improvement and within one week it will literally make you a new man.

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Doctors in America, and in many other countries too, say that the Vi-Tabs formula is marvelous for those who are old before their time, Run-down, and Worn-out. For instance Dr. T. A. Ellis, of Canada, recently wrote: "Not only does this formula enrich the blood supply of red corpuscles, but it likewise activates the gland system. This is followed by renewed energy and ambition, particularly gratifying to men and women in middle or older ages." And a widely known Italian doctor, Dr. N. G. Giannini, recently wrote: "Tired-out, Frail and Shrunken bodies sorely need the established system building influence of this formula, which works its splendid effects upon the blood, glands, nerves and liver—improves appetite and brings greater strength to weak, nervous, run-down people."

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Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are not an experiment. This simple home treatment, which can be used with absolute secrecy, is the prescription of an American doctor. It is amazingly successful and is giving new youth, vitality, and energy to millions in America. Because of its remarkable success, Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are now distributed by chemists here under a guarantee of complete satisfaction. For this reason you should not experiment with questionable drugs which may be drastic and irritating to the delicate gland and nervous system. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs not only have proved their sterling worth by helping millions of sufferers, but are guaranteed in your own particular case. Put Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs to the test. See for yourself how much younger, stronger, and more vigourous you can feel with this doctor's prescription. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs must bring you a new feeling of energy, and vitality, and be entirely satisfactory or you simply return the empty package and it costs nothing under the guarantee. You are the sole judge of your own satisfaction. A special, double-strength bottle of 43 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and lasts eight days. As the guarantee fully protects you, you should get your treatment immediately so that you too will know what it is to feel 10 to 20 years younger and full of vigour and vitality. If your chemist fails to supply you with the genuine Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, do not take chances with any imitation or substitute, but write Muller MacLean, Bombay.

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City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Fagan Vad 3,1992

Muslim: Jilhej 15, 1354

Parsi: Meher 6, 1305
Hightide: 0-59 13-23
Lowtide: 7-03 19-07
Sunrise: 6h 52m
Sunset: 6h 48m.

Bombay Legislative Council 2 p.m.
Improvement Committee 4-10 p.m.

Wednesday, March 11.

Day of Mourning for Mrs. Kamla Nehru.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce: Annual General Meeting, Governor attending, Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company's Building, Ballard Estate, 11-30 a.m.

Bombay Legislative Council, 2 p.m.

Thursday, March 12.

Bombay Legislative Council, 2 p.m.

Meeting of Progressive Group at Green's Restaurant at 6-30 p.m. when Mr. G. N. Joshi will talk on "The Monetary Problems of India."

Friday, March 13.

Bombay Legislative Council, 2 p.m.

Saturday, March 14.

Bombay Legislative Council, 10 a.m.

S. S. 'Ranpura,' with English mails, sails at 1-0 p.m.

Bombay Races: Spring Meeting, 3rd Day.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"Car of Dreams" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

REGAL—"Invisible Ray" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROXY—"Wild Cat of Bombay" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

CAPITOL—Nine O'Clock Revue Daily at 6 and 9-30 p.m.

CENTRAL—"The Perfect Gentleman" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PATHE—"The Bride Comes Home" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WELLINGTON—"I Dream Too Much" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WEST END—"Soldier's Sweatheart" Daily at 3, 5-30, 8-15 and 10-45 p.m.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE—"Captain Blood". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

MINERVA—"Dhoop-Chhaon" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Dharmatma" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Chalta Putla" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PLAZA—"Last Days of Pompeii" Daily at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.

SUPER—"Amar Prem" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

GLOBE—"Ultimatum" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Dil-ki-Pyas" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

PALACE—"The Dark Angel" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EDWARD—"Never too Late" and "Roaring Roads". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

RAILWAY TIMINGS

G. I. P. Railway.

Timing At Victoria Terminus.

Trains	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 30	17 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8-20	21 45
Madras Express	10 15	13 55
Deccan Queen	10 25	17 15
Punjab Mail	10 45	18 50
Poona Mail	11 40	15 30
Nagpur Express	13 35	22 10
Poona Fast Passenger	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 30	8 15
Allahabad Express	20 10	7 00

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Timing At Bombay Central.

Mail, Express and Passenger trains in force from 1-10-1935.

Trains	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 45	13 25
Delhi Express	6 10	22 00
Gujarat Mail	7 00	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 50	21 45
Frontier Mail	8 35	21 30
Frontier Mail on Saturdays	8 40	— —
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 20	22 15
Kathiawar Express	19 05	8 45
Baroda Passenger	21 19	8 55

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

Frontier Mail (on Saturday only for passengers for Europe) 8 55

PRESS GALLERY ASSOCIATION

Suggest Conference With Officials To Remedy Grievances

A meeting of the Bombay Legislatures Press Gallery Association was held on Monday, with Mr. A. Macrae in the chair.

A resolution expressing condolence at the passing away of His Majesty King George V was passed.

The second resolution referred to the difficulties and hardships of the press representatives in reporting the proceedings of the Bombay Legislative Council in Bombay.

Representations had been made to the authorities concerned pointing out the difficulties under which the members in the Press Gallery had to carry on their duties, on account of inadequate facilities in the Galleries.

The meeting resolved to send another representation to the Director of Information, Bombay, requesting him to arrange a conference of press representatives with the Hon'ble President, the Leader of the House and the Secretary to Government, P. W. D., so that the question might be thoroughly discussed.

The President hoped that a favourable reply would be received from Mr. F. J. Gennings, Director of Information, before he sailed for England on Saturday next.

B. P. C. C. MEETING

The adjourned February ordinary meeting and the ordinary March meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Saturday, the 14th instant at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress House.

MAYOR RECEPTION MEETING

A preliminary meeting of the prominent citizens will be held to-day (Tuesday) at the Corporation Hall at 6-30 p.m. to make arrangements for a public reception to Mr. Nariman, the popular Mayor of Bombay.

SAINT TUKARAM ANNIVERSARY.

Under the auspices of the Maratha Aikyechhu Sabha, a meeting will be held at Vandekar Mansion, Chowpatty, to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. to celebrate the anniversary of Saint Tukaram.

SRI VENKATESA DEVASTHANAM

The birthday celebrations of His Holiness Jagatguru Ananthacharya Maharaj of Ranchi, will commence to-day (Tuesday) and will continue for three days and close on Thursday the 12th instant.

BOMBAY SHROFF ASSOCIATION

The Managing Committee of the Bombay Shroff Association at their meeting held on March 7 have elected the following office bearers for the current year. President: Sheth Chunilal B. Mehta. Vice-President: Sheth Shivlal Chhotalal Shah. Hon. Secretaries: (1) Sheth Shankerlal Chandulal Sura, B.A. (2) Sheth Jayantilal Manekkal Shah and Treasurer: Sheth Mansukhbhai Bhagubhai.

ATHLETIC SPORTS AT WORLI

Under the auspices of Pathare Kshatriya Baburao Dinaji Mantri Gymnasium of Worli Gopchar and Bhoye Samsthan Athletic Sports were held on the 8th instant in the compound of Samsthan's estate at Worli under the presidentship of Mr. B. J. Mhatre the Chairman of Gopchar Samsthan. 120 candidates took part in 15 interesting sport items. Mr. B. J. Mhatre in his brief speech impressed upon the students the value of discipline. He congratulated Mr. Soparker the Gymnasium Teacher. Mrs. Laxmibai Bhagwantrao Mhatre distributed the prizes.

ENGLISH MAIL

The outward bound mail steamer 'Strathaird' arrived at Aden at nine 8/3 a.m. and left there at 1 p.m. the same day. In the ordinary course she should arrive at Bombay at 3 p.m. on Thursday.

'Strathaird' will leave for Australia at 11 the same night.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The O S K steamer 'Borneo Maru' left Colombo on March 6 and is due to arrive in Bombay on March 10th.

Steamer 'Clan Murdoch' left Liverpool on the afternoon of Saturday, March 7.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne accompanied by Mr. C. H. Bristow Private Secretary, Lt.-Colonel C. G. Toogood Military Secretary and Captain M. V. Milbank and Lieut. H Morland Aides-de-Camp returned from Delhi on Monday.

IN AND AROUND — BOMBAY —

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Our Popular Mayor

Prominent citizens have taken the lead in calling an informal meeting at the Corporation Hall this evening to consider the question of a public reception to Mr. K. F. Nariman, who wears the double crown of the President of the B.P.C.C. and the city Municipality. As Mayor of Bombay Mr. Nariman made a bold departure from the past, broke old traditions and followed up his declaration that "the first citizen was also the first servant of the people" with appropriate action. His sanitation rounds in the city and the candour with which he exposed the scandalous condition in which thousands of the city's population are suffered to live are sure to rouse the civic conscience against the misery and squator in which thousands of the city's poor have to live. And this is not a small achievement. The next step is a vigorous lead in the campaign for slum clearance. But, unfortunately, when this stage is reached, Mr. Nariman's term of office as Mayor is also coming to a close.

The Best Reception

The best appreciation of Mr. Nariman's work as Mayor will be to give him a chance to carry out his plan for a better and a cleaner city. If those who will attend to-day's meeting will address themselves to find out the ways and means of accomplishing this, they will have justified the move of the conveners and vindicated their own feelings in regard to the Mayor. It is an anomalous state that the public servant in the Mayoral chair cannot be a leader in the civic administration, for one year is too short a time for him to initiate tangible constructive measures. As this year the old convention governing the Mayoral election will not, it is stated, be an obstacle, there should be no difficulty in getting Mr. Nariman back in the Mayoral Chair to continue the very useful work he has so earnestly begun. The best tribute to him and the city's civic conscience will be for to-day's preliminary meeting to set up ceaseless agitation for the re-election of our popular Mayor.

IN MEMORY OF KAMALA NEHRU

B. P. C. C. Urge Observance Of National Mourning Day

The General Secretaries of the B.P.C.C. write:—

The citizens of Bombay need not be reminded of the statement issued a few days back by Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian National Congress, asking the nation to observe one day as a mourning day in memory of Mrs. Kamala Nehru.

The President of the Congress has fixed tomorrow (Wednesday) as the All India Mourning Day. It will be desirable if business is closed on this day. But the closing of business tomorrow will be an entirely voluntary act on the part of those who will do so.

To commemorate the occasion of the mourning, there will be a public meeting at the Congress House tomorrow (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at which prayers will be offered. Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi has been requested to preside and prominent leaders will address the meeting.

Mr. Punjabi Nominated M. L. C.

The Governor has accepted the resignation by Major-General E. W. C. Bradfield, I.M.S., of his office of member of the Legislative Council with effect from the 10th instant and nominated Mr. K. L. Panjabi, I.C.S., being an official, to be a member of the Council.

CONSTIPATION AND ITS CURE.

"Men who help their bowels clear are the bad clients for a physician,"—so runs a proverb. There cannot be any word in connection with health which is truer than this. Bowels are the centre of the whole human system. Keep it clear and you will be healthy. A constipated body is the happy playground of all sorts of disease germs.

Castor oil is regarded as the mildest agent for removing constipation. But due to its nasty taste and bad odour, it does not find favour with an average man. By the introduction of "Castophene"—the compound castor oil chocolates—it has become easier to take castor oil. "Castophene" tablets taste like chocolates, possessing all the qualities of pure castor oil.

SPARKLING REVUE ENTERTAINMENT

At The Capitol

If in search of real entertainment, try the Capitol this week and you'll try it again and again.

Rex Story's Nine O'Clock Revue is light breezy fare, sparkling with attractive faces, pleasing song and dance numbers, and delightful humour put over in Story's inimitable manner .... sample family goes to the zoo...desperately keen on seeing the monkeys...bitter disappointment when the keeper informs them that seeing the animals will be impossible...it being their mating season...bright young thing breaks forth, "Oh, Mr. Keeper, but if I offer them a peanut won't they leave everything and come out?" dry comment ... "would you?" ... think it over girls ...think it over!

The piece de resistance however of the entire programme is the Amateur Talent competition; this is held at the late show only and on no account must be missed. The audience just roared from pit to stalls for a non-stop hour and half ... it was amazing entertainment!

The Astaire-Rogers combination appears to have had a most demoralising effect on our youthful bloods. There were at least five tap dancers, garbed in original creations ... not only restricted to the stage ... who tapped away systematically with that "I think I'll just make it, look, to the bars of Heaven ... I'm In Heaven.

Then a goat-like ooryia figure suddenly emerged from behind the curtains, grasping something firmly against his belly, which I took to be an accordian. Then without the slightest warning whatever, this strange creature sank to the ground with a low moan ... we then saw him prostrate in the middle of the stage grasping his instrument between his legs and looking around him with a puzzled look.

Then came the musical sextette ... this was just colossal and literally brought the house down. The leader was a joji-like figure, who with a violin tucked away under his arm and a whistle betwixt his lips urged on his followers with all the fire of a male invoking his female crew to victory.

The large cash prizes were awarded by the audience themselves, Mr. Story announcing the winners as indicated by the applause.

Bombayman, gird your loins and go into your rumba at the Capitol. Never let it be said that you shunned the thought of presenting the public with what you inflict upon your friends.

Here lies the chance for the passive one with his rare modesty, Rex Story will make you feel at home ... after all he is a born show-man ... and your judge is the blessed voice of the people.

JUDGMENT IN AEROPLANE CASE

Dispute Over Cost Of Repairs

Judgment was delivered by Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia at the High Court in the suit filed by Khan Bahadur Sir Doesabhoy Hormusji Bhiwandiwalla claiming Rs. 9,000 from V. R. A. R. Avadai-appachettiar as being the price of an aeroplane sold by him to the latter.

On March 9, 1933, the plaintiff sold to the defendant a Press Moth aeroplane for Rs. 9,000, agreeing to bear the cost of overhauling the engine. The defendant handed a cheque for the amount to the plaintiff and took the machine to Madras. From there he sent a telegram to the plaintiff stating that the cost of overhauling the machine was estimated at Rs. 1,000, and until the plaintiff agreed to this he had stopped payment of the cheque. After some further correspondence the plaintiff filed this suit.

On February 26, 1935, the plaintiff obtained a decree on admission against the defendant for Rs. 6,952. The suit was now heard in respect of the balance of Rs. 1,548.

JUDGMENT

In delivering judgment, his Lordship said that the plaintiff had admitted his liability to pay reasonable charges for overhauling the engine, and his refusal to pay the amount demanded by the defendant was not a failure to do something that was necessary under section 21 of the Contract Act. The plaintiff was only bound to pay reasonable charges. The defendant had not proved that Rs. 2,048 demanded by him was a reasonable charge. Some of the parts he had ordered were unnecessary. His Lordship estimated that the reasonable charge for overhauling the engine that the plaintiff was liable to bear was Rs. 805 which the defendant was entitled to set off against the amount due to the defendant.

In the result, his Lordship passed a decree for Rs. 1,243 in favour of the plaintiff with costs of the suit.

Two New Nominated M. L. C.'s

The Governor has accepted the resignations by Mr. J. B. Irwin, I.C.S., Khan Bahadur Azimkhan Inayatalikhan Durani of their offices of members of the Legislative Council and nominated with effect from March 9, Dr. W. Burns, and Mr. F. O. J. Roose, being officials, to be members of the Council.

Talk Of The Suburbs

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN).

Did you ever go to Trombay? Well, if you did not, I think you ought to. Yesterday I had the occasion to motor there. That long stretch of shaded road through the vast lands of plantations, runs in entire solitude except for a few old standing houses.

On your way to Trombay you pass a small village known as "Mani," which has a few old houses and a Catholic church which is partly in ruins and I am told there are just a handful of Catholics whose chief occupation is cultivation.

As you approach Trombay you pass the foot of the Maula Dongar, which I am given to understand is haunted and visions of lights are reported to be seen moving on its summit once or twice a year.

Trombay has an outlet to the sea, and it contains only a small fishing village, but I think it is an ideal spot for a pick-nic.....so when you think of your next picnic, do not forget going there.

BANDRA'S SLAUGHTER-HOUSE.

Now that I have written about Trombay, it recalls the memory the move the Bombay Municipality was contemplating to shift the slaughter house somewhere down Trombay.

Trombay, I am sure, would be a very good spot for a slaughter house. All the mess that is the out-put of this slaughter-house could drift amidst the trees quite unheeded by men, and it would afford sufficient space for the grazing of the cattle.

KHAR WATER PROBLEM.

The shortage of water has been felt by the upper floor tenements. This I am told is due to mains being of inadequate size, which results in a lack of proper pressure.

At the last meeting of the Bandra Municipality one of the Councillors asked the President what was being done about this water problem.

He stated that a proposal had been sent to the Bombay Municipality for the putting of new mains at the cost of Bandra Municipality to Tulsi Lake, but nothing had been heard as yet.

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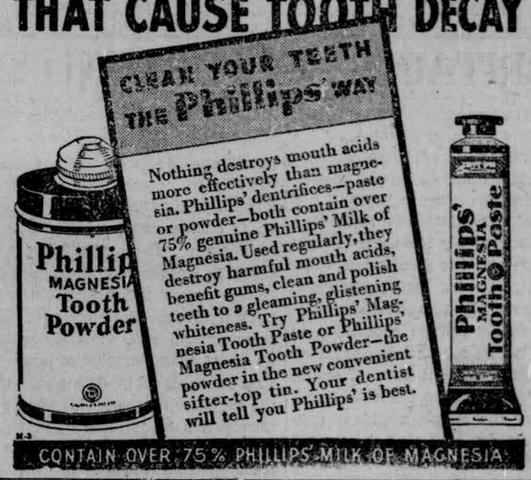
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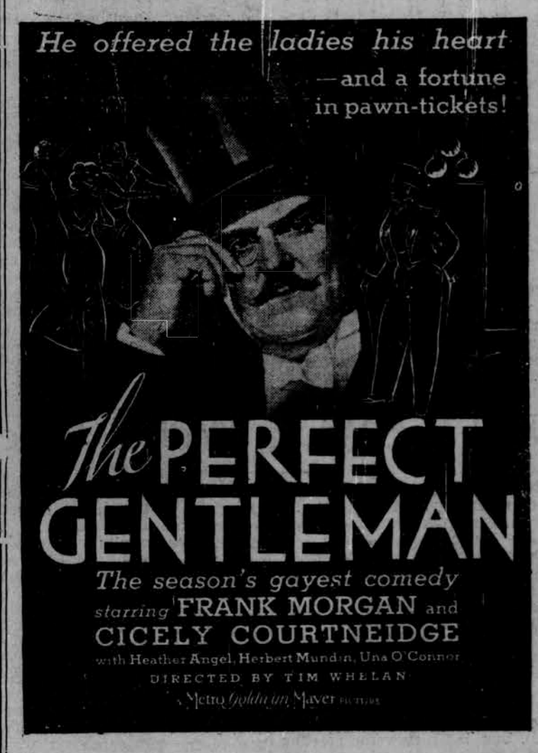
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1936

BRITAIN'S OPPORTUNITY

If Press comments are any guide to the opinion of Britain and her Government, it would appear as if Herr Hitler had succeeded in driving a wedge between England and France. The latter is unbending, the former only too eager to twist French and her own knees. Quite frankly it is a little surprising that even Liberal and Labour journals should counsel submission to Herr Hitler; for, that is what their comments amount to. There is, undoubtedly, need for wise handling of the situation which calls for calmness and high degree of statesmanship. But considered in a calm and statesmanlike manner any weakening before this second challenge of Herr Hitler will put a definite premium on unilateral action which is obviously a direct negation of, and positively fatal to, the principle of collective action. It will, as the "Morning Post" suggests with open pleasure, "show the futility of the whole sanctions policy" which is the life breath of the League of Nations. If, therefore, Herr Hitler is allowed to escape with impunity, there will be nothing for the League of Nations, already on the verge of utter bankruptcy, to liquidate itself entirely. The "News Chronicle" is enthusiastic over the German offer to enter the League and calls it Europe's opportunity. It is amazing that it should regard as "Europe's opportunity" an offer to enter into international obligations which is based exclusively on a flagrant and deliberate violation of international obligations.

The attitude of the French Government is much more justifiable than that of Britain as represented by the British Press. One cannot blame M. Sarraut for firmly refusing to negotiate with Germany. His indictment of Herr Hitler is unanswerable And he quite truly says: "There would be no peace in Europe and there would be no longer international relations if this method were to become general and, in opposing it, we are serving the cause of peace." True statesmanship demands, at the moment firmness. To convert "Europe's crisis" into "Europe's opportunity" the first and most essential thing to do is to stand up to Herr Hitler, to compel him to yield to international obligations. When the sanctity of undertakings has been vindicated and Herr Hitler made to realise the futility of irresponsible and unilateral adventures then, but then alone, will it be the urgent and solemn duty of statesmanship to work for an equitable and just solution of the German problem. It is reported that M. Sarraut's speech has knocked some sense into Nazi 'statesmen' that they have started "to reflect" and that they are uneasy. It is now for the British Government to act. As the 'Daily Telegraph' says, the course of future events must largely depend on the British Government's next step. The crisis of to-day is not so much 'Europe's opportunity' as Britain's opportunity not only to avert war but also to lay the foundation of real peace. Mr. Eden's speech in the Commons does not indicate that Britain will prove herself equal to this opportunity.

Poor Defence

In the course of the discussion in the Legislative Assembly on Mr. Bhulabhai Desai's cut motion about "India in 1933-34" Sir Henry Craik said, with regard to the insinuation in the report against Congress workers in the Harijan campaign, that "Government themselves had not the slightest desire to throw any doubt on the character of Mahatma Gandhi's campaign" and that the report merely referred to the opinion "held by others". But it was certainly not fair to give undue prominence to one hostile opinion, shared by a few, and to suppress both the appreciative opinions of many and also the record of work that merited the latter. Similarly, with regard to the Bihar relief work by Congressmen the Home Member said that "nothing in this report was prompted by malice" and that "there was no attempt at propaganda." The explanation given by the Home Member is welcome, but it does not go far enough. For, intentions apart, the report insinuated that the Congress Relief Committee did not co-operate with Government and that there was difficulty in obtaining information regarding the use of Congress funds. The reports of the committee, published from time to time, give the lie direct to both these insinuations. It is a pity that merely because the Home Member stated that there was no malice in the criticism of the Congress Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, who had, in his able speech made out an irresistible case in favour of his motion, consented not to press it to division. We think he was too easily satisfied and took too charitable a view of Sir Henry's halting explanations.

Need For Wider Medical Relief

The presidential address delivered by Dr. Jivraj Mehta at the annual conference of the Khandesh Medical practitioners at Bhusaval, will be found of great interest not only by the medical profession but also by the general public. Dr. Jivraj Mehta has dealt exhaustively with various aspects of medical relief and public health, and the views he has expressed deserve great attention. He has made valuable suggestions for improving the present system of medical education in the mofussil, and his plea for starting post-graduate classes or Refresher classes so as to keep the profession abreast of the advance in medical science, is very opportune. Again the fact that the hospitals in the big cities are flooded by patients from the districts is a clear indication that proper medical facilities are not available in the latter places. Medical practitioners generally congregate in towns and though their number has lately greatly increased, the rural areas are yet suffering from neglect. A scheme of subsidising rural relief, as is at present followed in the Madras Presidency, should, therefore, be introduced in Bombay also, as Dr. Mehta suggests. Various other problems of pressing importance like rural sanitation, popularising indigenous drugs, checking the spread of tuberculosis etc. were dealt with in the critical and illuminating address, which should prove very useful to all public workers in the field.

Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, in fact, dealt with a number of vital questions about medical relief in the Presidency. The most important ones were the provision of adequate medical relief in the rural areas and of instruction in the indigenous systems of medicine. These two questions are inter-related as extended instruction in the Ayurvedic and Unani systems will help not only in providing the larger number of qualified doctors that are necessary for carrying medical relief far into the interior but also, as emphasized by Dr. Mehta himself, in popularising the use of cheap but useful indigenous drugs among the poor people. This is a huge problem and can be promptly solved only if Government take the lead in the matter. Local bodies, too, can do much to encourage indigenous systems of medicine and thereby provide a larger measure of medical relief to the rural areas.

OUR LONDON LETTER

Mr. Eden's Disappointing Speech

(From Our Own Correspondent).

LONDON, Feb. 29.
(By Air Mail.)

When Mussolini's forces continue to attack the Abyssinians, when army men in Japan give a battle to the Elder Statesmen in Tokio, on this side of the Continent there have been several warfares during this week. But, unlike the violence displayed in the Eastern horizon, the wordy war in the French Chamber over the Franco-Soviet Pact ended in the ratification of the Pact itself, thus leaving Hitler and Mussolini in an enraged mood. Here in England Football clubs are at present engaged in a "hush hush" battle with the League Executive and it seems almost certain that the League's "hush-hush" methods in its war on the pools will end in its defeat at the hands of the Clubs themselves. In the meanwhile the Foreign Affairs debate in the House of Commons early this week sounded better than the National Government's attempt to use language to deceive the electorate. And like most debates in the House that are loudly heralded Monday's debate fell flat as far as its opening went and what one may call Mr. Anthony Eden's maiden speech as Foreign Secretary. It was generally considered non-committal and disappointing, although everyone was anxious to put the most favourable gloss possible upon it.

Mr. Eden's Maiden Speech

In dealing with the principal topic of the debate, whether Britain was prepared to give a lead at Geneva in imposing an oil sanction against Italy, Mr. Eden was extremely vague. For he stated that the British Government had not yet finished examining the report of the League's technical committee, that this sanction must not be regarded as a "symbolic measure," and that it has only to be judged by the criterion whether it would help to stop the war. He stressed the importance of the United States, not a League member, as a source of Italy's oil supply and also the limitations of the League's powers. He expressed his desire for a settlement of the Abyssinian war "in accordance with League principles," and reiterated Sir Samuel Hoare's proposal for an "inquiry into access to colonial raw materials." The Foreign Secretary's speech then trailed off into a number of vague generalities about "collective security." The only positive fact that emerged was his belief in the need for rearmament to enable Great Britain to "play her full part." In spite of the speech it is believed in political circles that Mr. Eden may still support an oil sanction when he attends the meeting of the Committee of Eighteen which is to meet on Monday next at Geneva.

What A Change!

Mr. Lees Smith, on behalf of Labour Opposition, pressed the need for oil sanctions. Whether the United States could be brought to co-operate or not, he still thought that the wise policy would be for Great Britain to lead the League in imposing an embargo. This war between Italy and Abyssinia was going to be a long war, and oil sanctions might be decisive. But the response which Mr. Eden gave to the Opposition left an impression on everyone that this Mr. Eden was not "the terrible young man who wants peace so badly" as the French have observed. He, no doubt wants peace but there was nothing terrible about him on Monday last. He was just aspiring after peace and his two predecessors in office, Sir John Simon and Sir Samuel Hoare, had done that quite well. As one of the whispers in the lobbies subsequently suggested it looks as though the League crusader has just become a "safe" Foreign Secretary, though so many had high hopes that he was going to make the Foreign Secretary into a League crusader. All the things he said about the League were fair, and he promised a resolute and determined attachment to the collective system by the British Government. But where look for the deeds to fit such fair words? His remarks on oil sanctions conveyed only one impression—that he has decided already that oil sanctions would be ineffective and that, so far from going to Geneva to propose their application, he is going fully expecting to see them buried. This attitude of Mr. Eden provoked Sir Archibald Sinclair, the leader of the Liberal Opposition to ask: "Where is Mr. Eden who was calling at Geneva in a white heat of passion for swift and effective sanctions against Italy because while we talk men are dying and their homes are being shattered."?

(To Be Continued.)

The Japanese Volcano

It May End In Challenge To The West

By H. N. BRAILSFORD

The Japanese method of conducting a revolt is so romantic and unusual that the Western spectator may miss its meaning, even when he knows the facts.

These rebels who occupied the Whitehall of Tokyo and slaughtered half the Cabinet would scorn that name.

They are loyalists who rose on behalf of a patriot army to rescue the divine Emperor from the effete Liberals, the corrupt politicians, and the grasping capitalists who surround him.

They rose, among other reasons, to destroy the weak-kneed pacifists who were frustrating the glorious onward rush of the Empire to victory over China and, it may be, over Russia also.

This may seem not a little puzzling. Few of us had perceived much Liberalism or Pacifism in the recent doings of Japan. Nor had we noticed that any official knees were perceptibly bending.

From the first forward move in Manchuria in the autumn of 1931 down to the other day, when the Japanese delegation walked out of the Naval Conference in London, we thought we had witnessed the most unbending assertion of national egoism and ambition in modern history. That is the distant, long-range view.

Seen from close quarters, the advance was rugged and spasmodic. Often enough it retreated one step after it had advanced two. Though on the whole the militant imperialists had their way, the civilian politicians, the leaders of big business and even the more sober of the elder soldiers and sailors were all the while fighting a delaying rearguard action against the firebrands.

Four Years At War

Chinese provinces were swallowed, but not quite as fast as these intended. "Incidents" were arranged in plenty to provoke the Russians, but somehow the civilian Foreign Office always did manage to keep the peace.

Incredible sums were lavished on armaments, but never as much as the active army and navy demanded. Then, only last week, the elections—though elections are never of the first importance in Japan—showed a slight swing to the Left.

For the first time, a Party calling itself Social-Democratic, though it thinks no "dangerous thoughts," and supports the expansion of the Empire, won a fair number of seats. Finally, a popular officer was on his trial for a patriotic murder, and honour may have called for some protest in this matter. So much is known, but was th's all?

Emphatically No. The League of the younger officers which carried out this coup is certainly militarist and imperialist to a degree of fanaticism in comparison with which European Fascism is sober.

It stands for the old Japan and the mystic belief in the literal divinity of the Emperor, child of the Sun, and father of his people. It represents an intense reaction against Western thought. But it is also a social movement.

These young officers are the sons of small peasant farmers, and their fury against the politicians and the financiers reflects the misery of the class from which they sprang.

Japan has been in a state of war for over four years. The munition industry has profiteered and expanded. Thanks partly to good organisation and mechanical efficiency, partly to sweated labour, and partly to a depreciated currency, the industries working for export have enjoyed a boom.

It is, however, only big business that has thriven. Money wages fell from 100 in 1926 to 81 last June, while the index of retail prices has risen steadily.

Starving Yeomen

If the workers have seen their standard of life sinking, while the guns boomed victory, the farmers are in an even more pitiable case.

They raise two products, raw silk and rice. Empire has not helped them, though they do not know it. The rice grown by the still more downtrodden conquered populations of Korea and Formosa has swamped the native crop in the home market.

Worse still, the depression and the popularity of artificial silk have reduced the export of natural silk in these four years by two-thirds. The farmer faced ruin, for while the yen would buy less than before, the value of the rice he grew had also fallen, while his silk was unsaleable.

He faced in his ruin a grasping landlord class, which levies crushing rents, and for th's tribute contributes nothing in the shape of improvements.

One reads of literal starvation among these yeomen. Girls, it is said, are sold into prostitution, but more probably they have gone chiefly to the mills and munition plants that turn out victory and profits.

These peasants have not suffered calmly. On the contrary, an incessant ferment works among them, and there have been thousands of violent outbreaks in the last three years round the demand for lower rents—3,384 were recorded in 1933 and about 5,000 in 1935.

But this class is the backbone of the army. From it come both the conscripts and the junior officers. The army, moreover, as a whole, has felt itself one with the peasants.

The Staff, until a change at headquarters that happened only a few months ago, carried on an official propaganda in the villagers, with officers as lecturers.

(Continued on Page 9.)

Frankly Speaking

LEAGUE POWERS TO BLAME.

The Royal Italian Consul General gleefully remarks in a recent statement to the Press that the one party to the Italo-Abyssinian—League dispute which did not make any miscalculation was Italy. In one respect, if not more, he is tragically correct. Italy did not take the noble indignation of the League of Nations or rather of the principal League Powers seriously. She expected little relation between verbal protests and practical expressions thereof. Events have justified the Italian view. In spite of having solemnly declared Italy as an outlaw, in spite of the fact that the only response of Italy to that declaration has been continuous defiance of international morality and of those elementary human obligations which even "primitive barbarians" respect, the Powers have talked, discussed and weighed but they have failed to take any really effective action. But for their hesitation the tragedy of the Northern Front would not have occurred nor would Italy have replied to world protests against deliberate bombing of Red Cross ambulances by further bombings as she is now doing.

NO TRUCE IN ABYSSINIA.

Italy has not accepted the Geneva peace proposal and there is, therefore, no truce in Abyssinia. The report of suspension would be welcome, were it not for the fact that the experience of the attitude of the League and the League Powers did not inspire any faith in their "bonafides" and in their ability to enforce a settlement which having due regard to the conduct of Italy would be fair to Abyssinia and to the principles of international obligations which Italy had openly and deliberately defied. The history of Anglo-French attempts to bribe Italy with Abyssinian territory and independence and of the scandalous manner in which the question of oil sanction has been treated at Geneva gives rise to the fear that the League of Nations will work for a settlement which will constitute a betrayal of Abyssinia as well as of itself.

SAFEGUARDING INDIAN MARKET.

Writing in "Llyod's Bank Monthly Review" for march Sir Alfred Watson discusses the question how the level of British trade with India can be maintained despite the swift rise of industrialism here. He naturally commends the good work done in this direction by the Ottawa Agreement and the Indo-British Trade Agreement which have "reinforced the Government of India Act's guarantees" of British interest. Fearing, however, that despite all these official encouragement, "cotton cannot be fully restored," he insists that "steel must meet India's increasing capacity for manufacture for herself." We are sure that the Government of India will spare no efforts to promote both British steel and cotton and indeed British trade in India in general. The new Government of India Act's "guarantees" in this behalf are nt paper guarantees. How long Government can afford to flout Indian public opinion remains to be seen.

PORT TRUST BUDGET.

The Bombay Port Trust's Budget Etimates for the year 1936-37 provide for a total revenue Rs. 2.61.90,000 as against an expenditure of Rs. 2,57,31,687, thus showing a surplus of Rs. 4,58,513. But the surplus seems to be most precarious, in view of the fact that the current year's expected surplus of Rs. 1,52,838 according to the original estimate has been converted into a deficit of Rs. 2,78,162 according to the revised estimates. While the original estimate of revenue for the current year was Rs. 2,72 90,400, the revised estimate is only Rs. 2,63,96,100, a drop of about 9 lakhs. In spite of these discouraging facts the estimates for 1936-37 provide for a budget of over 4 lakhs in the fond hope that "the set-back which occurred in the first six months of the current year will not be repeated." Perhaps some light is thrown on the expected surplus by the following sentence in the memorandum on the Budget Estimates: "The Committee have framed the Budget estimates of 1936-37 on the assumption that the 5 per cent cut in salaries will be abolished with effect from 1st April next." One cannot help wondering if the wish created the surplus. In any case it is clear that the experience of the current year does not justify the abolition of the cut.

India And Abyssinia

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—While thanking Mr. Kolaskar, for his most interesting and instructive articles on Aryan Culture in Ethiopia, may I point out a slight but somewhat significant error in that of January 30.

Mr. Kolaskar writes:—

"A branch of the Amharics rules over the country and their religion has been Christianity of the Coptic Church, and, therefore, they are considered "Pagans" by the Holy Roman Catholic Church and European Christianity."

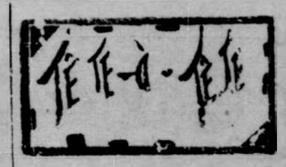
From the way in which the Ethiopians are being treated by their most prominent Christian fellow-members of the League of Nations it is, of course, a logical deduction that they are considered "Pagans" presumably of the most pernicious type, but the facts are otherwise.

The Ethiopian Church, one of the earliest, dates from the 3rd century, and is a branch of the Alexandrian Church. It has affinities with the Coptic but is not identical with it. The Ethiopians have their own rite, using the liturgy of St. Basil, translated into Gheez, i.e., classical Ethiopian, and are under Bishops and priests of their own race. The Ethiopian Church has "always been recognised" by the whole of Christendom as one among other Eastern independent Catholic Churches, such as the Chaldean, the Armenian and the Byzantine, who from ancient times have preserved their own rite and usage. In the 16 and 17th centuries the Jesuits tried unsuccessfully to convert the Ethiopians to Rome, and were obliged themselves to leave the country. Nevertheless, the Roman Church has never ceased to regard the Ethiopian as a valid branch of the Holy Catholic Church, and in token thereof, up to the present, each year during Epiphany week, the Ethiopian Bishops and clergy are invited to Rome, to celebrate Mass in the Church of St. Andrea delle Valle, according to their own rite.

That Italy, for the past six months, has been allowed to slaughter with bombs and tanks and all the paraphernalia of modern warfare, Ethiopian men, women and children, who in comparison have nothing much but their own superb bravery to defend themselves, while the other Christian Powers, who are their "covenanted" protectors and defenders, sit round and argue, constitutes the most infamous scandal of modern Christendom.—Yours, etc.,

M. M. B.

Berlin, Feb. 29.



"Let us hope" says an Anglo-Indian contemporary, "Europe's statesmen will rise to the occasion."

They ARE rising, everywhere and to giddy heights. There is a feverish competition in aerial armaments.

* * * *

Britain, we are told, takes a serious view of Herr Hitler's serious move.

It is now for France to take serious note of Britain's serious view.

* * * *

The London "Times" says that the greatest mission of statesmanship is still to break the vicious circle of mistrust.

Which we expect Britain to do and to replace it with a statesmanlike circle of mistrust.

* * * *

The meeting of the League Council to discuss the serious situation will take place on March 13.

The date chosen, we fear, may prove as realistically "symbolical" as Hitler's "symbolical" gesture.

* * * *

Which reminds us that it is the Committee of Thirteen which has suggested "conciliation" between Abyssinia and Italy.

Poor Abyssinia!

* * * *

Doctor Jivraj Mehta complains that "so far as rural medical relief is concerned, the idea of Licentiates settling in such areas is far from being fulfilled."

Quite true. But we wish the Doctor had talked to Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto. The fact is that there is no money to finance rural medical relief—after paying somehow for such essential things as Surgeon-General and European I.M.S. Civil Surgeons etc.

* * * *

The forthcoming constitution, declares Sir Alfred Watson, cannot be wholly divorced from the economic future of India.

Of course not. They are, in fact, intended to tie in unholy wedlock the economic future of India.

* * * *

The importance of the Indian market cannot, insisted Sir Alfred, be exaggerated.

Don't we know it, to our cost?

* * * *

Mr. Taunton confessed in a recent lecture that the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay was not really trained to any great extent in municipal affairs.

Thanks, although the phenomenon has been well-known.

But then the essential quality of a Municipal Commissioner is to be trained in bureaucratic, I.C.S. affairs.

* * * *

Mr. Taunton described the Municipal Commissioner as "the house-keeper of the city."

Why not "slum-keeper?"

* * * *

Sambo had joined a debating society, and the day after his first meeting he was being questioned by his friends.

"What was de subject of de debate, Sambo?"

"De subject were, 'What is de most benefit to mankind, de sun or de moon?" replied Sambo.

"And which side did you uphold?"

"De moon's," said Sambo, "I jes' argued dat the sun shines by day when we doan' need de light, but de moon shines by night when dat light mos' certainly am needed. An' dey couldn't answer dat, Sah!"

Nasik Railway Grievance

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—With regard to the grievances of the third class passengers I wish to draw your attention to the following facts.

Nasik-Road station is an important station from the point of view of pilgrims. Nasik is held to be as sacred as Benares in the North. The G. I. P. gets a large profit from thousands of pilgrims.

Now what are the facilities to the travelling public? The down platform is open. Pilgrims are drenched during rainy season and are exposed to sun and cold in summer and autumn. I have moved the Railway authorities several times and the stock answer is that this would be considered when Nasik station is remodelled and this has gone on for years.

(2) The G. I. P. has erected a fashionable tea stall for second and first class passengers at a cost of about 25,000 rupees and there is hardly standing room between the tea stall and the railway bridge at the down platform for the third class passengers.—Yours etc.

P. H. GADRE.

France Refuses To Negotiate With Germany

Sarraut Replies To Hitler's Challenge

Essential Guarantees Of Franco-Belgian Security Shall Be Maintained, Says French Premier

PARIS, March 8.

M. Sarraut, in a broadcast this evening, said that France will refuse to negotiate with Germany, firstly because the two examples given by Germany, within one year, of unilateral repudiation of her solemn engagements did not inspire France's confidence in Germany's offer; secondly, because in a definite violation of law, Germany sent large forces into the demilitarised zone and, without previously making known her intentions, freed herself from her obligations without even attempting to negotiate.

M. Sarraut said: "There would be no peace in Europe and there would be no longer international relations if this method were to become general and, in opposing it, we are serving the cause of European peace. The single fact alone that troops have been installed along the Rhine, forbids negotiations. We are not prepared to allow Strasbourg to fall under the menace of German cannons.

"Herr Hitler made the excuse out of the Franco-Soviet Pact, but his real aim is to choose the time when the French people might be divided by general election. I declare in the name of the French Government that we intend to see the maintained essential guarantees of the Franco-Belgian security as provided by the Locarno Treaty."

PARIS, March 8.

France has sent a note to Geneva asking urgent summoning of the League Council under paragraph 1, Article 4, Rhineland Pact.

The French Note to the League Council states that whereas Baron von Neurath told the French Ambassador that Germany intended to send, symbolically, into the demilitarised zone some small detachments; in fact the appearance of important military forces is already announced in several localities in the zone thus expressly countervening Articles 42 of the Versailles and Article 1 of the Locarno.

Therefore, in conformity with Article 4, of the latter treaty, France has brought the contravention committed before the Council.

Italy's Obligations.

It is understood that the Italian Ambassador, acting under instruction of the Government has informed M. Flandin that the Italian Government intends faithfully to assume the obligations imposed on Italy as the guarantor of the Locarno Treaty.

At the same time Signor Cerruti pointed out if sanctionist measures against Germany are decided at Geneva, Italy, would find herself in a delicate position, as she herself is the object of international sanctions.—Reuter.

Council to Meet Soon.

A Geneva cable states: The League Council will meet on March 13. Germany has also been invited.

The Committee of Thirteen will meet on March 11.—Reuter.

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POLAND TO STAND BY FRANCE

LONDON, March 9.

Poland has given the French Ambassador at Warsaw assurances that she will faithfully carry out her obligations under the Franco-Polish Alliance, according to well-informed Polish quarters in London.—Reuter.

BELGIUM FOLLOWS FRENCH EXAMPLE

BRUSSELS, Mar. 8.

The Cabinet has decided to send to the League Council a note analogous to the French note.—Reuter.

10,000 TROOPS ENTER RHINELAND

BERLIN, March 9.

The total number of troops which have hitherto arrived at the new garrisons in the provinces of Rhineland, Baden, Palatinate, the Saar Region and Hesse is estimated at 10,000. It is pointed out that it will take at least six months before the military units have reached normal strength.—Reuter.

GERMAN DOCTOR CONVICTED OF ESPIONAGE

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, March 9.

Dr. Hermann Goertz was found guilty on both the counts at the Old Bailey and was sentenced to four years' penal servitude.

Hermann Goertz, is a German doctor, who was charged with making plans of the R. A. F. Station at Manston near Broadstairs, calculated to be useful to an enemy Power, and of conspiring with Marianne Emig to commit offences against the Official Secrets Act.

GERMANY GETS UNEASY

PARIS, Mar. 9.

The press unanimously approves of M. Sarraut's speech denouncing Germany's repudiation of the Locarno Pact. The Berlin Correspondent of "Le Matin", says it is admitted that the attitude France has adopted pins her down to a definite attitude in the Geneva deliberations. He adds that Berlin is starting to reflect and well-informed circles are not without certain uneasiness.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Le Journal" says, M. Sarraut's reply has brought icy chill into the German political world, dispelling illusions.

LONDON-CAPE RETURN FLIGHT

Tommy Rose Beats Record By Seven Hours And 5 Minutes

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, March 9.

Flight-Lieut. Tommy Rose landed at Croydon from the Cape beating record by seven hours and five minutes and established records for the outward and homeward London-Cape Town flights.

EDEN WARNS HITLER

(Continued from Page 1).

but Britain, as a nation, can go no longer than others and, if driven to it they would not hesitate."

TRI-PARTITE AGREEMENT

Concluding Mr. Baldwin remarked that they had heard Mr. Eden's statement with mingled feelings. There was not a man in the House who did not wish him well on his journey (to Paris and Geneva). No permanent European peace was possible as long as the secular Franco-German suspicion continued. With the French desire for equality their best hopes had been blasted time after time, sometimes by the French missing the opportunity of accepting some offer of by Germany doing some act which resulted in breaking the Treaty which again shocked our consciences. The only hope lay in achieving a tri-partite friendship between Germany France and Britain. Until then there would be times of trouble, crises and panic in Europe.

INDIA IN COMMONS

LONDON, March 9.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Gallacher's question with regard to the incidents in connection with the arrest at Calcutta on January 12 of Jyotish Chandra Chakravarti in which a bottle of medicine for his cholera stricken nephew was broken, Mr. R. A. Butler said the inquiry into this accident was instituted by the Commissioner of Police immediately it came to his notice in consequence of which proceedings are pending against three members of the police force concerned. Mr. Butler understood that it had been reported to Government of Bengal but the patient for whom the medicine was intended had received proper medical treatment throughout.

Replying to Mr. Gallacher's question regarding the treatment of political prisoners Mr. Butler said that classification rules did not recognise a separate class or political prisoners. The prisoners sent to Andamans gaol comprised of certain convicted single (?) Bengal terrorists. He was aware of Jogesh Chatterjee who went on hunger strike at Lucknow in November but he had no information about his present condition.—Reuter's Special.

REPERCUSSIONS OF HITLER'S MOVE

International Statesmen Get Busy

LONDON, March 9.

The international crisis provoked by Herr Hitler's declarations will make this the busiest and most important week for international political circles for many years.

Immediately after the statement in the House of Commons this afternoon, Mr. Eden will proceed to Paris for consultation with the Locarno Pact signatories to-morrow after which he will hold consultations with representatives of other Powers and will go to Geneva for the meeting of Committee of Thirteen on March 11 which will consider the Italo-Abyssinian replies to the peace proposals.

M. Flandin will return to Paris on March 12 for ratification of the Franco-Soviet Pact, but will be back at Geneva on March 13 to attend the League Council meeting to consider Germany's treaty denunciations.—Reuter.

ITALY KEEPS MUM

ROME, March 9.

The French Ambassador interviewed Signor Savich this morning after which it was officially stated that Italy had not taken up any position with regard to Herr Hitler's denunciation of Locarno.—Reuter.

BEATTY'S CONDITION EXTREMELY GRAVE

LONDON, March 9.

Earl Beatty's condition is extremely grave.—Reuter.

Popular Attack On Forward Policy

(Continued From Page 1)

brid product, as it contained different opinions differently expressed even on the same topic. The first chapter devoted to politics was written with the venom of directness yet to be beaten by the Party Press, without attributing a single honourable motive in any good thing that had been done by the people's organisations.

Referring to the Harijan campaign the report stated: "there was resentment as to sudden calls for cash which paved the way to reaction, and, in the circumstances, it was natural that certain observers saw in the campaign motives other than a purely altruistic desire to remove the social disabilities. By ascribing these observations to observers the author did not escape the responsibility of publishing them.

"WICKED MOTIVE."

In the name of the Congress and in the name of honest work in the country, Mr. Desai wished to repel with indignation, resentment and scorn the method and manner, in which the great work done in the country for reorganisation and solidarity of the Hindu community and for the good of public life in general, had been described under the cloak of coloured observers. Mr. Desai quoted from the language of Mahatma Gandhi on the Harijan campaign and the Secretary to the Central Harijan Sevak Sangh, and said that the statement attributed to Mahatma Gandhi's campaign was entirely false. In fact, Mahatma Gandhi's tour in the country on behalf of the Harijan uplift was marked by a great success and at the end there was a contribution of two lakhs of rupees, accounts of which were audited. Where was the necessity of attributing wicked and impure motives in it? The Government ought to have said in the report that India was progressing with the Harijan uplift campaign and not whittled down and lowered its value.

SHEER WASTE.

Take the case of the Bihar Earthquake. The Government report stated that the Congress found in this an opportunity to rehabilitate their prestige. Was it has reason that led the Government to exclude Congressmen from participating in the relief work after the Quetta earthquake? The Congress will not be unjust and accept the view that it was in the interest of the Quetta sufferers themselves that others were excluded, although Congress had evidence that the decision had, in some cases, led to callousness towards human life Mr. Desai referred to the funds collected after the Bihar earthquake and to how Mahatma Gandhi advised the workers not even to drink milk when the earthquake sufferers' demands were great and, therefore, every pie should be spent on the sufferers. One could understand Miss Mayo publishing such a statement, but not the Government whose duty was to present an accurate picture to those who held India under legislative control. Mr. Desai also alluded to the remarks made about the Village Industries Association and considered the expenditure a sheer waste of the public money.

WHAT IS THE USE?

He opposed Mr. Desai's motion.

Captain Lalchand said that the Christian missionaries, the Arya Samajists and the Sikh Gurus had taught them in the North India to take a humane view and remove untouchability.

He reminded the Congress members of their view expressed in the Standing Finance Committee report, that even if they agreed to vote the funds in the Committee they reserved their right to oppose the grant in the Assembly. They showed they were not open to conviction (Applause).

Mr. Aney, supporting the motion, said that the previous two speakers had not said anything which could justify the writing of objectionable passages in the book. The Government could not have pursued a more timid part than writing those messages. Why should the Government allow its officers to indulge in such criticisms which they had later to withdraw and apologise? The writings in the Book "India in 1933-34" were not the only ones of its kind. A similar case happened in Bengal where the Government had to apologise. These officers of the Government do not realise that such writings do the Government no good. On the other hand they bring public contempt; for, the people would say that instead of giving a helping hand in such activities as the Harijan movement, which is primarily the duty of the Government to foster, they were indulging in criticism and attributing motives.

HOME MEMBER'S SURPRISE.

Sir Henry Craik expressed surprise at Mr. Desai working up indignation over the prefactory note attached to the book when the same prefactory note was attached to all the previous publications. Such a note of qualification was necessary to publications of this character, the contents of which were based on the press and the public comments. Why, in fact, an exactly similar note of qualification was appended to Mr. J. C. Kumarappa's brochure issued by the General Secretary of the Congress on the occasion of the Congress Golden Jubilee. The Home Member read out the exact language of the note appended to Mr. Kumarappa's brochure, in which it was emphasised that neither the publishers nor the Congress subscribed to the contents of the brochure in every respect. (Here the Home Member's words were imperfectly heard in the Gallery).

Mr. Desai: Do you really think this is similar to that note?

Sir H. Craik: For myself, I don't take shelter under the prefactory note at all.

HIS RESPONSIBILITY.

Sir Henry Craik made it absolutely clear that neither the present Director of Public Information, nor any of his predecessors, nor any of their staff, had anything to do with this book, except the purely mechanical part of issuing it. The responsibility for the book and its contents were his (the Home Member's), and if there was any personal bias or unfairness, that blame did not attach to the Director of Information. Proceeding, Sir Henry Craik said it was not true that the Provincial Governments had abolished or considerably curtailed the publicity activities. The fact was they had done the exact opposite and the publicity organisations existed in more provinces than they used to be. Sir Henry Craik affirmed that no one disliked having to compile an annual book under Section 26 of the Government of India Act more than the Government of India themselves. It imposed considerable labour on all departments of the Government of India, and the result was a patch work, rather ill-balanced and lacking in Unity, which should underlie any book issued by the Government. Luckily, there was no such obligation under the new Act of 1935. So this would practically be the last report issued under the Act, or rather the last but one. Sir Henry was amused at the finding that the Congress party had led themselves to believe that there could be no other opinion except their own. There were always more than one point of view on each question. The book itself was on the whole a colourless dull account. It certainly gave a great measure of prominence to the activities of political parties. Indeed, his own criticism on the first chapter was that it was too much the history of the Congress activities and not enough of the history of India.

Sir James Grigg: That ought to please the Congress.

Sir Henry Craik continuing said, the appreciative review report had come out in a number of pro-Congress journals. I almost blushed when I read the Congress "Tribune" of the 24th January. (Laughter).

SERIOUS MISQUOTATIONS.

Sir Henry Craik quoting from the "Tribune" said the paper had approved of the "fullness and vigour of the expression which could not be surpassed by any Congress chronicler."

Sir Henry Craik contended that indignation had been worked up by very serious misquotation of sentences dealing with the Harijan campaign in a section of the press. Government had made no false statement when it stated in the report that it was in the opinion of some observers that the Harijan campaign was actuated by motives other than of purely altruistic desire to remove social disabilities. Government themselves had not the slightest desire to throw any doubt on the character of Mahatma Gandhi's campaign. Nobody who was familiar with social and other disabilities under which Harijans suffered could help sympathising with any movement intended for their uplift and indeed it must evoke their admiration.

NO MALICE.

Sir Henry Craik next dealt with the Bihar earthquake issue. He said Pandit Jawaharlal's criticism of local officials was rebutted in a public statement issued by eminent men of the province, including Sir Sultan Ahmed and Mr. Sachidanand Sinha who on the contrary, had paid tribute to officials' work. Continuing the Home Member said there was co-operation between Congress and Government immediately after the earthquake. The meeting at which Mahatma Gandhi was present offered respectful co-opera-

(Continued on page 8).

No "Cease Fire" Order By Italy

Intense Preparations In Full Swing For Operations On Eritrean Front

ROME, Mar. 9.

The Asmara report that Gen Badoglio has ordered "cease fire" is untrue. It is officially stated that some planes were ordered back, but this does not signify a pause and Italy is going ahead the same as before.

In view of categoric cables from East Africa giving the first report, it is believed Italy has suddenly changed her attitude.

A communique states that preparations for the continuance of operations in the Eritrean Front are being continued intensively.—Reuter.

NO CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES

ROME, March 9.

At the opening of the spring session of the Chamber the president, Admiral Ciano, said that the advance will continue until Italy shall have achieved her mission.—Reuter.

TRUCE CALLED IN ABYSSINIA

An earlier message stated:—

PARIS, March 9.

Following Italy's acceptance of the Geneva Peace Proposals, the Italian High Command has decided to abstain for the moment from all action of an offensive nature, including air bombardment, according to a message from Asmara.

ASMARA, March 9.

Bombing 'planes from the interior have been recalled to the base, following the receipt of news that Signor Mussolini has accepted the Geneva Proposals for a truce.

Orders have been given to cease bombardment operations actually in the course of execution, pending the discussions in Europe.

Scenes of Jubilation

Marshal Badoglio has also ordered all artillery bombardment and infantry fighting to cease. Scenes of jubilation were witnessed when the news became known.

Marshal Badoglio, who has returned here, was cheered by an elated crowd of officers and men as he stood smiling on the steps of the Government palace. Everywhere the news was taken as an herald of peace with conquest.

The opinion is expressed here that Herr Hitler's action may result in drawing Britain and Italy closer together, or at least as inducing Britain to take a less active part in the Abyssinian dispute.—Reuter

BOMBING OF BRITISH RED CROSS

Confirmation Of Outrage Received In London

LONDON, Mar. 8.

Confirmation has been received in London that the British Red Cross unit in Abyssinia, was bombed for the second time on March 4.

The British Ambassador in Rome on Saturday protested against the first bombing Signor Suvich undertaking an enquiry into the circumstances and issued instructions with a view to preventing a recurrence.—Reuter.

AIR RAID IN ADDIS-ABABA.

ADDIS-ABABA: March 9. The Air Raid Alarm has been given and the population is fleeing.—Reuter.

Geneva Awaits Result Of Negotiations

GENEVA, March 9.

The sub-committee on the application of sanctions has decided to adjourn for some days until the result of peace negotiations are known.—Reuter.

IS IT A TRUCE?

Italian 'Planes Bomb British Ambulance Again

DESSIE: March 9.

To-day is the third time that the Italian 'planes have bombed the few remaining tents and stores of the British Ambulance at Quoram. The British Ambulancemen are still working under full pressure and to-day dressed one hundred seriously wounded civilians, some of whom have been rendered speechless and sightless and whose faces are just terrible masks as the result of liquid sprayed from the bursting of mustard gas shells.

BOMBED ON SATURDAY.

The bombing mentioned earlier occurred on Saturday before the Italian "cease fire" order.—Reuter.

Erga Alem Bombarded

ADDIS ABABA, March 9.

Erga Alem is reported to have been heavily bombarded this morning.—Reuter.

Britain Protests Against Red Cross Bombing

LONDON, March 9.

Sir Eric Drummond has been instructed to make representations regarding the second bombing of the British Red Cross in Abyssinia and request that instructions be given to prevent repetition.—Reuter.

BOSE ARRIVING IN INDIA ON APRIL 3

VIENNA, March 8.

Mr. Subhas Bose, who was at Lausanne during the last days of Mrs. Kamala Nehru, arrived at Badgastein, the Austrian health resort for a course of treatment

He will reach India about April 3.—Reuter.

"INDIAN SWARAJ LEAGUE"

LONDON, March 7.

The Indian National Congress of Britain at a meeting this afternoon decided to change its name to "Indian Swaraj League".

The office-bearers remain unchanged.—Reuter.

CAN YOU NAME A CHILD?

ASK ALL COUSINS TOO!

IF THE

ANSWER IS "YES"

Then you will find it so easy to

Name The Object

SEE SUNDAY CHRONICLE OF 8-3-1936.

Attack On Govt's Medical Policy

SUBSIDISE PRIVATE PRACTITIONERS

Dr. Gilder Points Out Glaring Inadequacy Of Rural Relief

Discussion commenced on Monday in the Bombay Legislative Council on the general medical policy of the Bombay Government, on a cut motion moved by Dr. M.D. Gilder.

Scheme Of Subsidy

The speaker estimated that at present there was only one dispenary for every 315 square miles and for every 550,000 of population in the province. He suggested a scheme of subsidising private practitioners, who would set up dispensaries in rural areas.

The Bombay Legislative Council met on Monday, after four days' holidays, with Sir Ali Mahomed Ali Khan Dehlavi, President, in the chair.

AWAY WITH DISCRIMINATION

Mr. L. R. Gokhale (Poona) moved that the grant of Rs. 6,23,900 for presidency Hospitals and Dispensaries be reduced by 100. He wanted to know the number of Indian nurse and Anglo-Indian and European nurses in the Government hospitals and the proportion of their salaries. He observed that the pay of a European nurse was three times that of an Indian nurse.

Sir Rafiuddin Ahmed (Central Division) wanted to know what had been done, since the disparity in the pay of the nurses was pointed but about four years ago in the Council. Medical and Sanitary departments were the most suitable for Indian women to take up service. He raised the question of facilities for Muslim girls to be trained as nurses. Urdu courses to train Muslim girls as nurses were suggested nearly four years ago but nothing had been done in this direction. He expected that facilities for training Muslim girls would be provided but he regretted that the Muslim community was absolutely neglected.

NO JUSTIFICATION

Dr. B. G. Vad (Bombay University) felt that there was no justification for continuing the differential treatment of nurses, whatever might have been in the past. At present Indian women even with foreign qualifications were ready to take up the line and they were better qualified than European or Anglo-Indian nurses.

Dr. M. K. Dixit (Surat) considered that the Indian women must have the first privilege of taking up this type of social service.

Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto, Minister in charge of Medical Department (Transfered) replied that Government had laid down that Indian Sisters should form 50 per cent of the Sisters' staff, Indians should form 60 per cent. of the Staff nurses and 70 per cent. of the probation nurses.

That percentage had not yet been attained, but efforts were being made in that direction. As for the Muslim, any community could take advantage of the Seva Sadan to which a grant was given and he would consider the question of providing facilities for Muslim girls to be trained in Urdu language.

The cut motion was lost.

Mr. Syed Munawar moved that the amount of Rs. 22,82,200 for Hospitals and Dispensaries be reduced by 100. He took exception to the fees being charged at Government Hospitals from the poor patients and suggested discontinuance of such collection.

COLLACO QUOTES SIR SHAH NAWAZ

Dr. J. A. Collaco (Bombay) quoted from the speech of Sir Shah Nawaz made on the floor of the House, about 3 years ago when he was not a minister, opposing such a levy, as hard on the poor patients, who "go away cursing all those connected with the management." (laughter).

Dr. B. G. Vad (University suggested that the system of appointing honorary workers be introduced in the moffusil dispensaries, releasing the Government medical officers for tour in districts carrying medical relief where it was not available at present.

R. R. Bakhle (Nominated) pointed out that on a previous occasion Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto opposing the levy voted for a similar cut motion (laughter). Mr. Bakhle therefore supported the cut motion.

Mr. G. S. Gangoli (Kanara) said that by removing the levy of 1 anna per patient which was being collected, the number of patients increased by 200 per cent. On account of this levy, therefore, these patients had to go without proper medical attendance.

LEVY OF FEES TO STAY.

After a few other members supported the cut motion, Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto replied that when he had voted against the levy, he was not in full knowledge of the facts as he was now. (Laughter). He considered that medical relief was primarily the duty of the local boards. At present the sum was collected at 2 out of 4 rural Government dispensaries and 46 urban institutions. Government had left the matter of collecting money from patients, to the discretion of the local authorities in the case of 199 rural dispensaries. It was not possible to provide free treatment to all classes of people. A scheme was under consideration as to who should be exempted from this collection. Poor and destitute patients were not charged anything and were treated free.

The motion was put to vote and the President gave the verdict in favour of the "ayes." On Division it was lost by 26 to 41.

The President then advised the members that if they did not go into the lobbies or did not wish to vote, they should not shout, as he was guided by the voices of members in taking the vote.

INSUFFICIENT STAFF.

Dr. V. G. Vaishampayan (Sholapur) moving a cut in the grant of Rs. 462,300 for Mental Hospitals, said that the present staff was insufficient and inadequate and the system of having honorary house-physicians and house-surgeons should be introduced.

Dr. M. D. Gilder (Bombay) observed that mental patients needed constant attendance, which was not possible with a small staff. In other countries, the Mental Hospital Service was altogther separate from the General Medical service. In this country, there was no one who had experience of treating mental diseases and those who wished to study these diseases, had to go abroad.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee (Indian Merchants' Chamber) and Dr. Collaco supported the cut motion.

Sir Shah Nawaz said that the problem of selecting a suitable officer to be in charge of the Mental Hospital, was not so easy. A special cadre had been created therefore, and some men were taken for training in his cadre.

The cut motion was withdrawn.

MEDICAL RELIEF FOR RURAL AREA

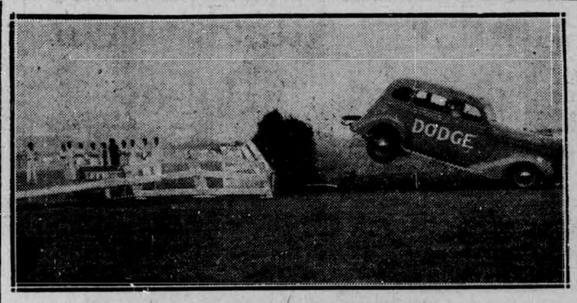
To discuss the genearl policy of the Government in the Medical Department, Dr. M. D. Gilder then moved that the amount of Rs. 40,66,000 be reduced by Rs. 5,000 Dr. Gilder pointed out that at present there was one dispensary in the presidency for every 315 square miles and for every 550,000 persons. This was highly unsatisfactory. In Northern India the Government had adopted a policy of opening a dispensary for every 10 sq. miles and in the South a scheme for subsidising private practitioners for going into the rural areas was adopted. Half the relief provided in Bombay Hospitals was for the rural population from moffusil, who came to Bombay for treatment. If medical relief was carried into the villages, Bombay would be able to provide better relief for its citizens.

Dr. Collaco complained against the transfer of efficient officers from the rural areas to some administrative positions.

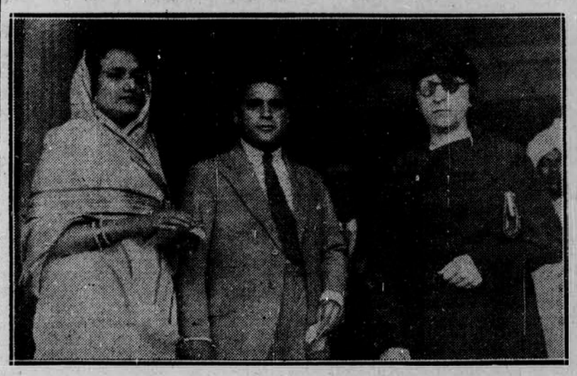
Mr. Gangoli supported the cut motion as he did not obtain answers to certain questions he had raised.

Mr. A. N. Surve suggested that in view of the shifting of the Surgeon-General's office to Bombay, there was no need for the continuance of the post of a lay secretary.

Discussion was adjourned at this stage, till to-day (Tuesday).



A Dodge car coming out unscat hed from a "dare-devil" feat at Juhu Aerodrome on Saturday.



Princess Adil of Turkey (right), mother-in-law of H. H. Prince Moazzam Zah of Hyderabad, sailed for Europe by S. S. Strathmore on Monday.

ASSEMBLY DEBATES BUDGET DEMANDS

(Continued From Page 7)

tion to Government and chalked out a programme of relief from the Congress fund with house construction and clearance of sand as top items. Shortly afterwards Congressmen declared these were beyond their capacity and, though Mr. Rajendra Prasad proposed handing over to Government ten lakhs for house-making purposes through Government agency, the Congress Relief Committee turned down the proposal. The unfortunate result was there was lack of co-ordination between Government and Congress over the most important feature of relief and the year passed with more than half the Congress fund still unspent. Newspapers, mostly in Bihar, criticised lack of formation regarding use of Congress fund and he could quote them to show the compiler of the book and justification for quoting that opinion. There was also considerable delay in publication of Congress report but he added, "nothing in this report was prompted by malice. There was no attempt at propaganda. The writer formed his opinion on appreciation of contemporary events and was justified in saying what he did. I think I have said enough to show no cause for censure of Government." (Applause).

NO DIVISION.

Mr. Desai placed on the table Congress reports regarding Bihar Earthquake Relief Fund and added:—"Irrespective of the difference of opinion as to the inference to be drawn, I notice in the language of my Hon'ble friend Sir Henry Craik a consciousness that there may be considerable amount of unconscious injustice in the use of some expressions, whereas all that was intended was that there was some dissenting note. Having regard to the expressions he had used with reference to one who led both these movements, I don't think it would be useful on my part to press this motion to a division. (Applause). (Voice: Why not withdraw?)

The motion was put and negatived.

FORWARD POLICY.

The Home Department grant was sanctioned.

Sir James Grigg was not in the House to put the next demand. Several members shouted:—"No further grant. We cannot wait for the Finance Member." When Sir James Grigg entered the House a minute later, he said:—"Sir, I beg to move" and was turning pages when Mr. Aney intervening said: "Some under-estimation." (Laughter and cheers).

Sir James Grigg moved for demand of grant for the Foreign and Political Department.

Mr. Asaf Ali moved a cut motion to denounce the forward policy of the Government. He said this forward policy was dictated by England in the interests not of India, but of Imperial Interests. The result was more expenditure for Imperial purposes. On the Watch and Ward Staff alone there was an increase in next year's budget of over eight lakhs of rupees. The Foreign and Political Departments grant also was increased. Moreover, by taking over the Gilgit Government had brought India's Frontier into contact with the Chinese and Russian Frontiers. Thus India would be unnecessarily dragged into any fight between Russia and China.

INVITING TROUBLE.

Maulana Shaukat Ali in support of the cut, opposed extending the administration over independent tribes. By doing this Government was inviting trouble

Mr. Tottenham reminded the House that between 1895-1919, the "close border policy" had cost India half a crore of rupees annually for operations and from 1919-1924, it cost Rs. 11 crores yearly owing to the Waziristan expedition. Since 1924 the cost of operations had been reduced to 12 1/2 lakhs of rupees annually which proved that the present method of civilizing was more successful than the close border policy."

Dr. Khan Sahib said that Britishers never did anything in which no gold could be had and the forward policy was meant to yield them profit through high salaries to European officers and purchase of aeroplanes, cars and other materials from England. The Afridis were peaceful and never raided:—

Sir Aubrey Metcalfe:—What about 1930?

Dr. Khan Sahib:—You caused it by killing 250 people in Peshawar firing." In the Frontier if they wished to say a man was untruthful, they would call him a "political man." (Laughter.)

M. Syed Murtza Sahib who supported the cut did not wish to deprive the Afridis of their freedom, having known what slavery meant.

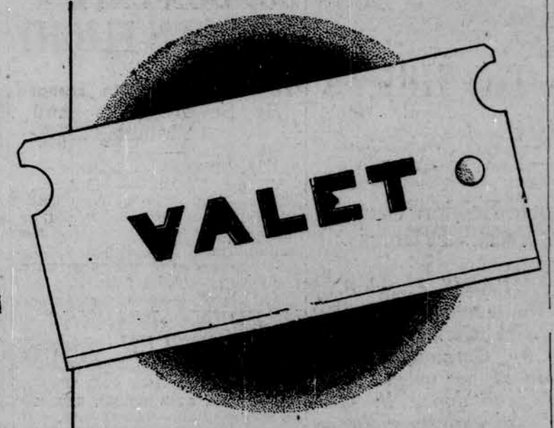
WORK FOR TRIBES.

Major Nawab Ahmed Nawaz Khan said that the forward policy was pursued purely in the interests of the Indian Empire which was a bright jewel in the British Empire.

FRONTIER POLICY.

Sir Aubrey Metcalfe welcomed the opportunity to explain the Frontier policy. He recalled Sir Denys Bray's answer in 1923 to the cry for back to the Indus and thought the cry would never be raised again. The fact of the matter was whereas the return to the Indus might be settled districts (?) It would not enable Government to discharge their responsibility towards the tribes and towards Afghanistan, who must be protected against raid from tribes from our side. The durand line of the policy of peaceful penetration had been most successful. He had received a report from the Political Agent, South Waziristan, detailing the numerous measures taken to help the tribesmen in such matters as irrigation, seeds, agricultural methods, forests, vocational training and the success of this policy had encouraged them to try and extend it to the Mahsuds and the Afridis. The Afridis were always well treated, but had not kept faith. Even when had not kept faith.—A P.

PRICE REDUCED
QUALITY IMPROVED



Use only Valet blades for a Valet razor. Beware of imitations. They have neither the cutting nor the lasting qualities of genuine Valet blades.
Valet blades, now greatly reduced in price and improved in quality, give forty to fifty perfect shaves at a cost of less than 2½ annas per blade.

"VALET" Auto Strop Safety Razor Blades

V.P.9

WARNING
AGAINST UNRELIABLE PREPARATIONS

UNFORTUNATELY owing to no special law governing the import and sale of medicines in India, hundreds of unreliable preparations made by firms of no standing are being offered to the public with all possible claims, specially for lost Vitality and Rejuvenation. It is daily getting difficult for laymen to make the correct selection and avoid the use of all such preparations which are liable to do more harm than good.

IN the interest of your Health and for the sake of sure and prompt results we beg to advise you to use only Okasa which is the most reliable and well-known Gland-Hormon Tonic for the treatment of Lost Vitality, Neurasthenia, Nerve Weakness, Debility and general rundown conditions of Health. Okasa is the discovery of the well-known Scientist, Prof: Dr. Lahusen of Germany and is used with the greatest confidence in all the civilized countries of the world. In recognition of its marvellous efficacy, Okasa has obtained highest International Awards which no other Gland preparation so far has received. Proofs and statistics can be given whenever required.

OWING to the great success of this well-known preparation many attempts are being made in and outside India to imitate this product under various names. Since all the chemical processes employed in preparing Okasa are protected by International and German Federal States Patent, an imitation of this product is impossible. We request you to use Okasa just for 2 weeks. The results will be beyond your expectations. You will feel years younger, far more healthy, strong and active than before.

O.K. 188.

LA CONCORDE
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., Ltd., of Paris
ANNOUNCES WITH PLEASURE, THE APPOINTMENT OF
Messrs. Hooseinbhoy Abdoolabhoy Lalljee & Co.
Standard Building, Hornby Road, Fort BOMBAY.
As their Managing Agents For Transacting:—
FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR, ACCIDENT and WAR RISK Covering at SPECIAL RATES
Funds have been deposited with the well-known Banks for meeting claims, which will be adjusted, settled and paid in India or elsewhere as may be arranged.

IN COMMEMORATION OF 35th AMRITDHARA ANNIVERSARY
(FROM 1st TO 31st MARCH)
All medicines and books of Pandit Thakur Datta Sharma Vaidya, K. V., V. Bh., of Amritdhara, can be had at:—
HALF PRICE
While AMRITDHARA and its compounds also Gold Bhasma at 25 per cent. Reduction as follows:—

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Amritdhara large phial	1 14 0	instead of	2 8 0	Amritdhara Lozenges	0 3 0	instead of	0 4 0
Amritdhara med. phial	0 15 0	"	1 4 0	Amritdhara Lotion	0 12 0	"	1 0 0
Amritdhara small phial	0 6 0	"	0 8 0	Amritdhara Balm	0 12 0	"	1 0 0
Amritdhara Ointment	0 12 0	"	1 0 0	Amritdhara Soap (Box)	0 10 6	"	0 14 0

All other medicines and books on half-price.
Send for free Catalogue.
Postal and Telegraphic Address:—AMRITDHARA 6, LAHORE.
Sole Agent for Bombay Presidency:—CHIMAN LALL P. SHAH, Princess Street.

STOP THAT COLD
Quickly-Surely

Don't let a cold get the best of you. Fight it energetically with Listerine Antiseptic. Gargle every two hours with Listerine, full strength, and you will give nature powerful aid in restoring normal health.
Listerine is effective against colds because it destroys 98% of the germs in the mouth and throat. Yet Listerine is absolutely harmless to delicate membranes and has a clean, pleasant taste.

KILLS 200,000,000 GERMS IN 15 SECONDS

LISTERINE
ANTISEPTIC

"I WAS DOUBLED UP WITH PAIN."

Wouldn't you think that wonders had been worked if you had suffered two years of stomach trouble, despite even hospital treatment, and then found immediate relief from just one bottle of Maclean Brand Stomach Powder? Yet this is what happened to Mr. W. C. H. in his own words:—

"I have been in hospital and X-rayed twice, having been a sufferer for two years, at times completely doubled up with pain. I was recommended by a friend to try Maclean Brand Stomach Powder and it has worked wonders. After taking the contents of one bottle I obtained great relief. In future I shall never be without it and shall highly recommend it to all stomach sufferers."

And if you suffer from stomach trouble of any sort you can get just the same relief as Mr. H., but do not risk an inferior substitute for the sake of a few annas; be sure to ask your chemist for the genuine Maclean Brand Stomach Powder, bearing a red seal. The signature "ALEX C. MACLEAN" is on seal, carton and label. If you have any difficulty in obtaining it from your local chemist or store, write to Martin & Harris, Ltd., 119, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

Also sold in Tablet Form

Itch Cause Killed in 7 Minutes

Your skin has nearly 50 million tiny seams or pores where tiny germs or parasites can hide and cause your skin to Itch, Crack, Peel, Burn, also Eczema, Ringworm, Pimples, Acne, Crotch-Itch, and Foot Itch. Don't waste time with ordinary methods. You must have a penetrating treatment like the new discovery for stubborn skin troubles called Dr. Nixon's Nixoderm. It goes right in, kills the cause, and stops itch in 7 minutes. In 24 hours, you can see your skin getting clear, soft, and smooth. Nixoderm is guaranteed to heal your skin in 10 days or money back on return of empty package. Ask your chemist for guaranteed Nixoderm today.

MULLER, MACLEAN, Bombay.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Monday.

Mahomed Gafoor was arrested last night by the Nagpada Police, at Foras Road, charged under sec. 324, I.P.C. (causing grievous hurt.)

It was alleged that owing to the "Holi" festivities he visited the house of one Sakoobai, along with three others and demanded some money from her for the purpose of celebrating the occasion with drinks. Sakoobai refused.

Meanwhile, the complainant Rajabilli Ramjattan arrived on the scene and Sakoobai requested him to fetch the Police.

The complainant despatched one Mohamed Kissim to fetch the police. This probably annoyed the accused who is alleged to have stabbed the complainant on the back.

The accused was subsequently arrested by the police utside the building.

Gafoor was placed to-day before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, who ordered him to be remanded into police custody till March 23.

On the evening of Saturday last one Daud Jahan, aged 30 residing at Jackeria Bunder, was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital with a deep stab wound in the abdomen. Four hours later he expired.

The medical report of the House Surgeon showed that at the time the patient was admitted, he was bleeding profusely and was also smelling of alcohol.

As the police are conducting investigations in connection with the case, hearing was adjourned till the 28th instant.

Ahmedkhan Dinmahomedkhan was arrested on Saturday last by the Agripada police in connection with the alleged stabbing of one Daud Jahan, residing at Jackeria Bunder.

The accused was also stated to have received some injuries and was discharged from the K.E.M. Hospital to-day.

Dinmahomedkhan was placed to-day before Mr. Oscar H. Brown Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, who ordered him to be remanded into police custody till the 20th instant, pending police inquiries.

The Inquest was held to-day before the City Coroner, on Chotalal Narotamdas Doshi aged 35, who was stated to have fallen this morning from the 1st floor of "Kapol Niwas" at the junction of Sandhurst Road and New Charni Road.

A verdict of suicide was recorded by the Coroner's jury.

High Court Orders Stay Of Proceedings In Defamation Case

Before Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia and Mr. Justice Macklin at the High Court yesterday an application was made by Abdul Majid Elaham, an Arab merchant from Damascus (Syria), praying that the proceedings of the defamation case pending against him in the Court of Mr. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate. 3rd Court, be quashed, or, in the alternative, the case be transferred to any other Court.

The complainaht Galib-al-Yafi, also an Arab merchant from Tripoli, alleged that the petitioner had sent anonymous handbills to some merchants in Syria, Palestine and Egypt in which defamatory allegations were made against him.

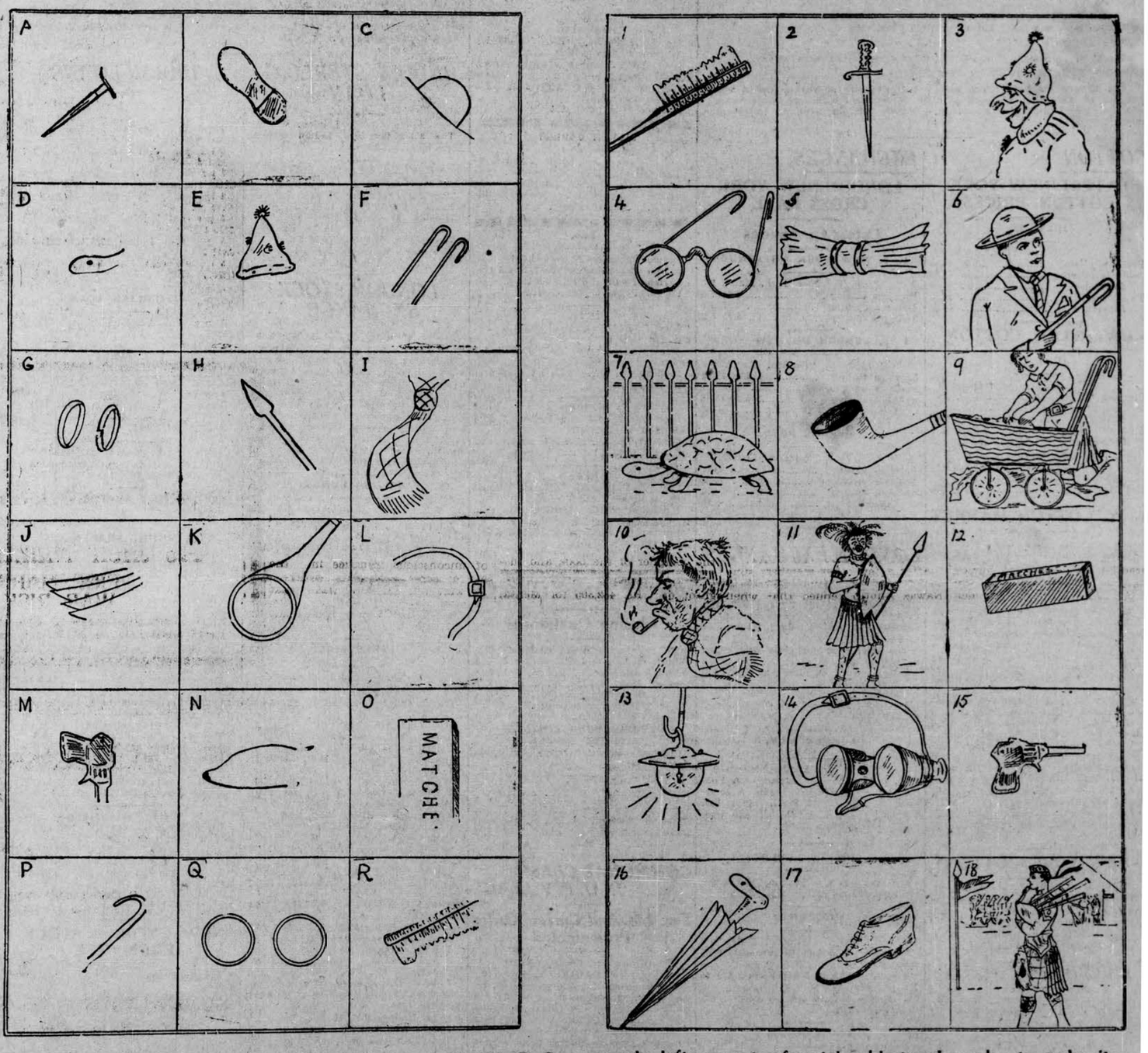
In his petition to the High Court, the accused contended that a British Indian Court had no jurisdiction as the parties to the case were foreigners, and also because defamation was not a criminal offence in Syria, and the offence, if any, had been committed outside British India.

In the alternative the petitioner prayed that the case be transferred to any other court as the magistrate was conducting the case in a manner prejudicial to the defence.

After hearing Mr. Carden Noad who appeared with Mr. V. N. Chhatrapati for the petitioner, their lordships granted a rule and ordered an interim stay of the proceedings.

Rs. 3,000 "Name The Object" COMPETITION

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	Consolation Prizes
Rs. 1,500	Rs. 750	Rs. 250	Rs. 500



Illustrations in the series of pictures marked A, B, C . . . . on the left are parts of certain objects. In order to make it easier for the competitors to find out the names of the objects of which they form parts we are giving in the series of illustrations numbered 1, 2, 3 . . . . on the right the objects themselves. The parts shown in A, B, C . . . . need not be in exactly the same position or depicted from the same angle of vision as appearing in the illustrations of the objects themselves.

For instance "K" is part of a smoking pipe as seen from a different angle of vision from the pipe as illustrated in No. 8. However as "K" is part of a pipe and No. 8 is an illustration of a pipe we put "8" against "K" in the coupon.

Entry Coupons will be found in Sunday Issues of 23rd February, 1st and 8th March, 1936

CLOSING DATE 11TH MARCH, 1936.

Jodhpur Remits Customs Taxation Of Rs. 100,000 A Year

JODHPUR, (By Mail.)

It is officially announced that His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur is considering some relief measures for the benefit of poor agricultural population of his State.

As a first instalment of these measures His Highness has decided to remit permanently customs taxation to the extent of about Rs. 1,00,000 a year. Besides, under His Highness' orders the question of abolition of cesses in both Khalsa and Jagir areas has been considered and the abolition of these cesses to the extent of about Rs. 32,000 per annum has been ordered.—United Press.

JULLUNDER HAS S. P. C. A. NOW

JULLUNDER, March 8

With a view to take effective measures for preventing cruelty to animals in this district, a branch of the Society for the prevention of Cruelty to Animals, has been started here with Mr. S. Sheepshanks, Commissioner, Jullundur Division as President.—United Press.

The Hammond Committee's recommendation retaining direct elections from Ajmer-Merwara both for the Federal Assembly and the Federal Council of State has caused general satisfaction among the political circles at Ajmer.

THE JAPANESE VOLCANO

(Continued from Page 6).

They talked patriotism and imperialism, and offered the conquest of China as part of the remedy for the poverty of the farmers.

But they also attacked the bankers, big business, and indeed the whole of the governing class of Japan, half capitalist, half feudal, as it is.

War With Russia

This Empire, the reader will have realised, is a volcano in violent motion. It has erupted over China and Manchuria, but it's own bowels are in torment.

Starvation works, as it may have worked in the Middle Ages when Jenghis Khan and Tamerlane rode out of their parched deserts to conquer.

But conquest is no solution. China itself is crowded to suffocation. The first revolt, muddled in its thinking neurotic, traditional, may come from these young Fascist soldiers.

But there exists also among the workers, among the intellectuals, and even among the younger aristocracy a vigorous and courageous Communist Movement. It is savagely repressed and can work only underground, but one may guess its strength from the fact that since 1928 over 50,000 Communist suspects have been arrested. Its chance is not yet. It may come if the soldiers risk a still more daring adventure.

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What will happen in the next hours or days it is vain to guess from the censored news. This, however, one may say: that any compromise is a victory for the rebels.

They have murdered five Premiers since the end of the Great War. They have held civilian Japan under a rule of terror.

If big business and the semi-Liberal politicians are too weak to break this organisation, whose power lies as much in the explosive misery of the peasants as in its fanatical creed, it will fulfil its destiny.

That is, as it sees it, the conquest of the whole Far East, if not of Asia. And that must bring in its train a war with Russia, and, sooner or later, a challenge to the West.

(Copyright Reserved).

Mr. S. N. Tagore Bound Over

CALCUTTA, March 9.

Mr. Soumyendra Nath Tagore (Socialist), nephew of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, was sentenced by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Monday under section 505, I. P. C. for inciting one class to violence against another, and bound over with a bond of Rs. 100 to be of good behaviour for two years. The magistrate accepted the undertaking of the accused that he would not commit such offence in the future.

Mr. Tagore was not found guilty under section 153/A (fomenting class hatred). The accused was prosecuted in connection with three speeches delivered at meetings attended by dock strikers in December last.—United Press.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 3 POINTS DOWN

Liquidation And Southern Selling After Firm Opening

GOLD QUIET BUT SILVER FIRM

Wheat Strong But Other Commodities Steady

BOMBAY, March 9

On Monday cross rates ruled quiet.

STEADY TONE IN NEW YORK COTTON

New York cotton opened firm but prices declined thereafter on liquidation and Southern selling. The undertone however was steady. Export demand has been increasing.

GOLD QUIET BUT SILVER FIRM

London gold was quiet but silver was firm.

WHEAT STRONG

Wheat was strong. Linseed and other commodities were steady.

NARROW FLUCTUATIONS IN SECURITIES

The London Stock Exchange did not display any unusual alarm in consequence of disturbing week-end political development although prices were lower. Giltedged securities moved in a narrow margin with no important enquiry.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1936

New York, March 9

Previous closing	10.55
To-day's opening	10.63
Difference	+.08
To-day's closing	10.52
Difference	—.03

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1936

Liverpool, March 9

Previous closing	5.67
To-day's opening	5.80
Difference	+.13
To-day's closing	5.74
Difference	+07

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May	Rs. 195

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, March 9

Cotton developed better tendency on better European news which induced considerable buying activity with encouraging outside markets reports also causing the revival of confidence. Traders are sanguine that difficulties in connection with taxes, liquidation of Government holdings and crop control will be solved while continued increased export enquiry was a sustaining factor. However the higher level attracted some liquidation and southern selling.

Trading in July commenced at 10.63 i.e. 8 points higher than previous closing. Prices advanced on fairly good foreign and local buying and higher Liverpool cables but thereafter the market reacted on scattered liquidation and selling which sent the price back to 10.58. At this level the session wore steadier appearance although the demand slackened off.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 10.52 with a decline of 3 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, March 9

The following were the opening ranges:—

May	(10.80/10.80) 10.93/10.91
July	(10.47/10.47) 10.63/10.61
October	(10.11/10.10) 10.25/10.24

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, March 9

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American March	(5.87) 5.97
American May	(5.77) 5.88
Egyptian March	(8.82) 8.92
Egyptian May	(8.62) 8.72

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, March 9

Broach Cotton for April May delivery moved between Rs. 193-4 and Rs. 194-12 at night. The rate at 11 p.m. was Rs. 195 with New York futures about 1 point down.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Mar 9

Silver opened firm at Rs. 50/1, 50 and 49/12. The market attracted considerable speculative interest awakened by European political developments as a result of which prices rose sharply on covering and scarcity of contracts but the lack of response in London caused a reaction on selling. Prices closed steady at Rs. 49/5, 49/4 and 49.

Gold opened uncertain at Rs. 34/13, 34/13 and 34/12/6. There was some slight activity here in sympathy with other markets. Prices closed steady at Rs. 34/12/9, 34/12/9 and 34/12/3.

35TH ANNIVERSARY OF AMRITDHARA PHARMACY, LAHORE.

Ten years ago Pandit Thakur Datta Sharma Vaidya, Proprietor, Amritdhara Pharmacy, Lahore, celebrated the Silver Jubilee of "Amritdhara" with pomp and show. The pharmacy is celebrating its 35th anniversary this year and on this occasion an ample concession will be allowed on Amritdhara and all other medicines and books of the pharmacy from 1st to 31st March, 1936.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

I. I. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, March 9

Previous closing	4.98 7/8
To-day's opening	4.97 3/8
To-day's closing	4.97 5/8

I. I. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, March 9

Previous closing	4.96 13/16
To-day's opening	4.97 1/2
To-day's closing	4.97 13/16
Difference	—.01

FRANC RATE

London, March 9

Previous closing	74.88
To-day's opening	75.00
To-day's closing	74.94
Difference	+.06

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, March 9

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.97 1/2 and then fell to 4.97 1/8 on selling pressure but eventually rate rallied on official support to 4.97 9/16.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 4.97 13/16

Franc opened at 75.00 and then fell to 74.97 further decline being arrested by control operations.

The sterling frank cross rate closed at 74.94.

LONDON SILVER

London, March 9

	last price	To-day's price
Spot	19 5/16d.	19 11/16d.
Forward	19 1/8d.	19 1/2d.

The market was steady.

LONDON GOLD.

London, March 9

Gold per ounce (£7-1-0 1/2) £7-1-0

DISCOUNTS

London, March 9

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent

4 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.

6 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, March 9
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay	(1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay	(5.65 3/8) 5.66
New York on Bombay	(37.75) 37.71
Berlin on Bombay	(0.92 3/4) 0.92 3/4
London on Milan	(62.25) 62.25
London on Shanghai	(1-2 7/16) 1-2 7/16
London on Kobe	(1-2) 1-2

WHEAT SITUATION

Weekly Review

(Messrs. Mukat Lall Madhusudan Dayal).

Hapur, Mar. 6.

The wheat market this week was easier owing to the following reasons:—

1. The rain of last week have benefited the crops in the Punjab and United Provinces.
2. The crop in East U. P. and C. P. have been ripned in good conditions.
3. The conditions of the crops is good than those of last year.
4. The shipping freight from Karachi to Europe has been raised.
5. There are the conditions of not changing in the Exchange rates.
6. The land in Russia has been sown 30 Lacs Acres more than last year.

The position in foreign markets is lying same. There are only some ordinary fluctuations because the stocks at Europe ports is enough. The wheat can be exported to Europe from Karachi on the current rates, if the rates in Karachi be Rs. 21 per candy.

Our opinion is still towards bearishness.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, March 9

Liverpool wheat opened firm with March at 73 1/8 and May at 74 3/4. The market was more active on good deal of buying as a result of disturbing political news from the Continent.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, March 9

Chicago wheat opened very steady with May at 1.00 1/2. Prices improved on better outside enquiry and commission house buying influenced by political situation abroad.

LONDON MARKETS

London, March 9

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows

METALS

Tin (£214 sellers. Barely steady) £214 buyers £215 sellers. Steady.

Lead (£16 1/2 buyers £16 9/16 sellers. Steady) £16 1/2 buyers £16 9/16 sellers

Electrolytic Copper (£40 1/2 to £40 3/4) £40 1/2 to £41

Glasgow Iron (£74) £74

SILVER CABLES

London, March 9

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"India and speculators bought. China sold. Market steady.

TEA.

Indian Pekoe	(0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher	(1-4 1/2) 1-4 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe	(1-0 1/4) 1-0 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher	(2-8) 2-8

JUTE.

New Crop March April (£20 buyers) £19 7/8 sellers

Dunlop March (£23 sellers) £23 1/2 sellers

Lightning March (£21 1/4 sellers) £21 3/4 sellers

RUBBER.

Spot (7 1/2 paid and buyers) 7 7/16 paid and buyers.

October December (7 3/4 paid and sellers) 7 11/16 paid and value

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay March April (£12 1/4 sellers) £12 3/8 sellers

Linseed Calcutta March April (£12 11/16 sellers) £12 7/8 sellers

Linseed La Plata March (£10 7/8 sellers) £10 15/16 sellers

Groundnut Coromandal March (£13 9/16 sellers) £13 15/16 sellers

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, March 9

Wheat May	4 7 0
Wheat September	4 7 6
Linseed May	7 5 3
Linseed September	7 8 6

The tendency was steady.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED
May 1936 Delivery.
(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association).

Bombay, March 9

Rates at 9-0 a.m.	7 6 0
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 6 6
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	payment
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7 5 3

COMMUNAL CLASH IN U. P. VILLAGE

Sec. 144 And Curfew Order Promulgated

(From Our Correspondent)

BAREILLY, March 9

The District Magistrate has issued the following statement regarding the communal riot in the village of Aonla:

It appears that yesterday about noon when the Holi procession accompanied by music, was passing close to a mosque, a clash occurred and several persons were injured. A few minutes' later, it is alleged, some houses were set fire to and again a clash occurred and some more were injured and two small children were burnt to death.

The total casualties so far are three Muslims and three Hindus have been seriously injured and detained in hospital; six Hindus, including one woman have been treated for lesser injuries.

No further clash occurred during the day. The police guard consisting of four head constables and 16 constables together with the necessary police officers arrived at the village preceded by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, the Deputy Superintendent of Police and the Circle Inspector.

An order under section 144 has been issued forbidding gatherings of more than five and carrying any weapons. A curfew order confining persons to their houses between 8 p.m. and sunrise has also been promulgated.

The situation is quiet and investigations have been started immediately.

PATNA.—As many as 11,839 counterfeit rupees were received at different treasuries and railway stations or produced in law courts of Bihar and Orissa during 1934-35. The corresponding figure of such coins was nine thousand, eight hundred and forty-eight in 1933-34.—United Press.

Amidst a large and distinguished audience a children's gathering was held on Monday morning, on Motibag grounds, during the Maharaja of Gaekwar's birthday-week celebrations.

General Marking Down Of Prices In Stock Exchange

DAWES AND YOUNG LOANS NOTABLY DEPRESSED

Improved Sentiment In Exchanges

WALL STREET EASY AND UNSETTLED

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, March 9

The Stock Exchange opened with the general marking down of prices but this was more of a precautionary measure and apart from some continental offering there was little actual selling pressure. Dawes and young loans were notably depressed. Internationals fluctusted uncertainly.

Exchanges were nervous. Selling of francs and purchasing of dollars necessitated action of the exchange equalisation fund but the market rallied in the afternoon and rates partially recovered under improved sentiment. Commodities markets were generally bullishly affected. There was especially a sharp rise in the metal market. Wall Street was easy and unsettled by European situation.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Mar 9

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan close at £98 3/8

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Thursday, February 27,	£98 7/8
Friday, February 28,	£98 3/4
Monday, March 2,	£99
Tuesday, March 3,	£98 3/4 Ex Div.
Wednesday, March 4,	£98 7/8
Thursday, March 5,	£98 3/4
Friday, March 6,	£98 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, March 9
3-30 p.m.

According to the general opinion week-end political developments give no cause for immediate alarm but prices were marked down as a precautionary measure. General business was quiet owing to the political situation but no real sellling pressure was in evidence. Giltedged securities fluctuating, narrowly, internationals were weaker on continental selling.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£85 5/8) £85

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£107 1/4) £106 5/8

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111 5/8) £111 5/8

4 per cent Funding Loan (£118 7/8) £118 1/2

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£107 1/8) £106 5/8

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£115 1/2) £115 1/4

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference (21-3) 21-3

Marks and Spencer Splits Share (£5 1/4) £5

Hydro Electric (£9 1/8) £8

Musical Industries (28-0) 28-0

Princhin Johnson (45-4 1/2) 44-9

Imperial Chemical (40-4 1/2) 39-10 1/2

Imperial Chemical Ord (9-9) 9-9

Woolsworth New Ford (121-6) 120-0

Realisation 1930 (£91 3/4) £91 1/4

Dunlop Rubber (39-6) 39-6

University Ordinary (33-0) 32-3

Ford Motors (36-6) 35-9

Cables Wires (£8 1/4) £8

British American Tobacco (123-1 1/2) 122-6

Camera A (£9) £9

Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (153-9) 152-6

P and O S N Company Defd (19-9) 19-9

Distillers (100-9) 99-3

Bred and Dyers (9-0) 9-3

British Celanese (13-3) 13-3

J and P Coates Ordinary (65-3) 65-3

Courtaulds Ordinary (52-9) 51-0

Fine Cotton Spinners (6-9) 6-9

Western Limited Ordinary (25-7 1/2) 25-7 1/2

Inter Nickels (51) 51

Bengal Iron and Steel (6-0) 6-0

Tata Iron and Steel (£102 1/2) £102 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, March 9
3-30 p.m.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£100 1/2) £100 1/2

3 1/2 per cent Indian (£98 1/2) £98 1/2

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£117 1/2) £117

4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£119 1/2) £119 1/2

4 per cent Indian 1946/53 (£110 1/2) £110 1/2

5 per cent Indian 1943/47 (£111 5/8) £111 5/8

5 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-52 (£107) £107

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£116) £116

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company	(23-0) 23-0
Donara Tea	(50-0) 50-0
Empire of India Ceylon	(33-0) 33-0

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber	(28-6) 28-6
Gula Kelampong	(28-1 1/2) 28-1 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust	(33-0) 32-6

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore	(£9) £9

MINING SHARES.

Nandy	(61-3) 61-3
Burma Corporation	(9-10 1/2) 9-10 1/2
Rio Tintos	(£20 1/2) £19 1/4
East Rand Proprietors	(66-0) 64-9
Crown Mines	(8 1/4) £8 1/4

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines	(£13 7/8) £13 7/8
Goddar New	(£10 1/2) £10 1/2
Moddar New	(56-10 1/2) 56-10 1/2
Sub Nigel	(£12 1/8) £12 1/8
Spring Mines Split shares	(44-4 1/2) 43-9
Union Corporation	(£9) £9

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian	(41-10 1/2) 40-0
Anglo Iranian	(95-0) 92-6
Burma Oil	(98-1 1/2) 98-3
Mexican Eagle	(13-10 1/2) 12-9
Shell Transport	(91-3) 88-9
Royal Dutch	(£33 1/4) £32 1/4

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western	(£49 1/2) £48 1/2
L M Ford	(£23) £22 1/8
L N E R Defd	(£5 5/8) £5 5/8
Southern Dutch	(£24 1/8) £23 1/4
London Paris 5 per cent	(£135 1/2) £135 1/2
London Board G Stock	(£106) £105 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, March 9

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motor	(dol 63) dol 61 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining	(dol 35) dol 35 1/2
U S Steel Common	(dol 66 7/8) dol 65 1/2
U S Preference	(dol 129 1/2) dol 129

ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE, & MUSLIM WOMEN

A Cordial Invitation

Atiya Begum Saheba has issued the following appeal:

The All-India Muslim League is the most important organisation of the community, in the country. The Muslims of India are proverbially noted for their backwardness, and have so far worked in isolation which has not shown much results. To-day for the first time the All-India Muslim League has extended a warm and sincere invitation to the Muslim ladies to join hands in working out the disentanglement of various problems that require a careful steering with mutual co-operation. I have been attending the Working Committee meetings regularly, and I wish to state that the amount of valuable sympathy and courtesy that I have received in response to many suggestions by almost all the members—headed by the President, the Secretary, and Messrs. T. Barodawala and Beg Mohommed and others is a true indication of their support in the Muslim women's cause. Sisters: The time has come for us to do what we have been preaching all throughout our various attempts. The stigma up to now has been the want of confidence on the part of our men for Muslim women's emancipation, and now that they have come forward to invite our co-operation, it will be up to us to show what we can do to make the occasion a historical one. Ladies are invited to join the Reception Committee by an overwhelming majority. Centres must be opened in the Muslim areas to enlist members, to be announced in due course. Finally, I earnestly solicit you enlisting yourself a member of the Reception Committee by paying Rs. 10. All particulars and enlisting of members at Aiwane' Rifat, Ridge Road. Expecting to be flooded with inquiries.

I beg to remain,
In all earnestness,
Your sister in Islam,
ATIYA BEGUM,
(Member Working, Reception, Publicity Committees, A.I.M.L.)

BOMBAY.—The Private Secretary to the Maharaja Rana Bahadur, Jhalawar, wires under date March 9:—The mourning over the demise of His late Imperial Majesty King George V. is still being observed throughout the state. His Highness the Maharajah Rana Bahadur of Jhalawar has cancelled all Holi celebrations in the State.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, March 9.

Graham Trading Co.'s s.s. Elysia of 42011 reg. tons, Capt. J. B. Caithness arrived from Karachi with general cargo.

Iraq Government Iraquian S. D. Liger of 637.9 reg. tons, Capt. E. C. Ainsley arrived from Iraq.

Volkart Bros.' German s.s. Uckermark of 3535 reg. tons, Capt. F. Winter arrived from Makassar via Sourabaya, Batavia Padang, and Colombo with general cargo.

Lionel Edward's American s.s. New Orleans of 3834 reg. tons, Capt. J. Mockrish arrived from Philadelphia via New York, West St. Johns, Port Said, Suez, and Karachi with general cargo.

P. & O. S. N. Coy.'s s.s. Strathmore of 23427.94 reg. tons, Capt. R. Harrison arrived from London via Tangier, Gibraltar, Marseilles, Malta, Port Said Aden with passengers and general cargo.

DEPARTURE.

P. & O. S. N. Coy's s.s. Strathmore of 14144 reg. tons, Capt. R. Harrison sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers and general cargo.

Anglo-Iranian Oil Coy's Oil Tanker s.s. British Premier of 3377 reg. tons, Capt. J. C. Oxley sailed for Abadan with general cargo.

Killick Nixon & Coy.'s s.s. Kepwick Hall of 2810 reg. tons, Capt. E. J. Harris sailed for Freemantle in water ballast.

The following steamer entered for Loading on 9-3-36.

S S Iwatesan Maru (O.S.K.) for China Japan Ports via Colombo and Penang.

S S Risaldar (T. M. & Co.) Karachi.

S S Victoria (L. T. & Co.) Shanghai, Bolawans, Osaka, Batavia, Colombo.

S S New Orleans (L. E. Ltd.) American Ports via Coconada, Colombo, Calcutta and Madras.

S S Ranpura (M M & Co.) Europe Ports.

S S Masula (M. M. & Co.) Europe Ports.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, March 9.

S S Ranpura for London.—2716 bags gr: oil cake, Ralli Bros Ltd.; 15050 bags linseed, Ralli Bros. Ltd. 77 drums castor oil, A Hargovindas & Co.; 56 cases bristles, Cox & Kings Agents Ltd.; 134 bags gr: kernals K M Nathoo; 41 bales cotton, K Poonja & Co.; 2500 bags gr: oil cake, K Prasad & Co.; 528 bales mawra meal, K Prasad & Co.; 82 bags gum, N Mulji & Co.; 54 bags kodaya gum, N Mulji & Co.; 12 bales cow hides, P E Boyce & Sons; 70 cks Ind. condiments, Poonjiaji & Co.; 75 drums castor oil, Swastika Oil Mill: 59 bales goat skins, D Abraham & Sons; 1400 bales gr: oil cake, A Oomerbhoy & Co.; 2772 bags myrabolams, J Moolchand & Co.; 10 bales lamb skins, I F. Levy.; 300 bales mayrah meal, B Ardeshir & Co.; 25 bags metal boring, P Mathradas; 100 bags black pepper, S Manji; 420 bags black pepper, M M T Afshar & Co.; 40 bags almonds, B Ardeshir.

S S City of Simla for Dunkirk.—4 bales cow hides, D Abraham & Sons; 165 bags cotton Langley & Co.

For Barcelona.—1232 bags myrabollum, P Mathradas & Co.; 55 bales cotton, Vakharia & Co.

For Antwerp.—165 bales cotton Bombay Co., Ltd.; 55 bales cotton Vakharia & Co.

For Philadelphia.—91 bales cotton D Abraham & Sons.

S S Britannia for Liverpool.—1000 bags masoor, V Shivji; 60 bales cotton T. waste, L O Vora; 75 bales cotton T. waste, Ratilal & Co.; 28 bales cotton V A Save & Co.; 69 bales cotton, M Narottamdas & Co.; 12 bales cotton waste, M Chandulal & Co.; 100 bales wool, D Abraham & Sons; 650 bags gr: oil cakes, H V Omerbhoy; 36 bales wool, V Virchand; 750 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 250 bales cotton, A Clayton & Co.; 110 bales cotton R Kanji & Co.

For Glasgow.—25 drums castor oil, A Hargovindas & Co.

For Marseilles.—25 bales cotton fly, V A Save & Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, March 9.

S S Akogistan Maru, Agents, M B Kaisha from Yokohama, Osaka, Moji and Kobe.—45 cases mixed yarn; 90 cases silk yarn; 10 cases cow hides; 100 cases raw silk; 403 bales raw silk; 144 bales paper; 20 cases art S. goods; 100 cases chrome alum; 100 drums dyes; 50 cases dextrine; 12 cases copper circles; 75 cases copper wire.

From Kohsechang.—8280 bags rice.

From Galle.—2400 bags copra.

S S Narkunda, Agents, M M & Co., from Sydney, Melbourne, Habart, Adelaide, Freemantle and Brisbane.—68 cases ale; 25 cases milk products; 6 cases cheese; 22 bales wool tops; 65 bales wool; 20 cases dripping; 60 cases cnd. fruits; 172 casks tallow; 846 bales fodder; 15 cylinders Am: ammonia; 92 bxs. butter; 80 cases apples.

S S Haresfield, Agents, M M & Co.; from Bassein.—11004 bags rice.

From Colombo.—50 bags arecants.

From Tuticorin and Calicut.—13 bags cardamoms; 15 bags S. wood 209 cwts. tea.

S S Birk, Agents, Sc. St. N. Co., from Rangoon.—13807 bags rice; 85 drums lub. oil; 126 cases lub. cutch; 57 bags millet; 152 bags oil cake.

From Tuticorin.—25 bales cotton yarn.

From Cachin.—355 bdls. coir ropes; 506 bdls. coir yarn.

RAIN WILL DECREASE ALONG HIMALAYAS

POONA, March 9

The Western disturbance is passing away eastwards across the western Himalayas after causing local thunderstorm and rain in the North West Frontier Province. Kashmir, East and north Punjab and west United Provinces hills. Thundershowers have also occurred locally in Chota Nagpur and at a few stations in east United Provinces Orissa and Tenasserim.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Rawalpindi two inches; Dalhousie and Srinagar one and a half inches each; Mergui one inch and Ranchi three quarters of an inch.

Forecast: Rainfall will decrease along western Himalayas and in Chota Nagpur and thundershowers will extend to Assam and Upper Burma.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 9-3-1936.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.022 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 73.3 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a. m. 66.3 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 83.0 degrees (1.9 below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 70.5 degrees 0.5 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 67 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NNE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 13 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 289 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 30 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) Trace

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 9-3-36

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 77.0 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.12 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.93 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Weekly Review

New York, Mar. 7.

"Prices advanced under the impetus of President Roosevelt's tax message with traders in view of the proposed tax on undistributed corporate surpluses, envisaging substantially higher dividend disbursements. Short covering was a factor in the upswing in which farm implements, aviations and Rails were strong and oils, chemicals and "wet" stocks were well supported. Industrial and trade news was generally reassuring and steel activity was well maintained. Individual carloadings gave a very favourable showing, while warmer weather was spurring Auto-sales. However the market in the latter part of the week became irregular on profit-taking. Meanwhile despite the current conjecture final tax decisions rest with the Congress and while the major trend is believed to be upward many traders are inclined to hold off and await developments."—'Reuters'.

CAWNPORE SUGAR MARKET

Cawnpore, Mar 7

(Through Jaidilal Pyarelal Kanodia).

Lohat Siding	8 4 0
Motihari	8 0 0
Chanpatiya	7 14 6
Narkatiya	8 0 0
New Savan	7 14 6
Pharenda	7 14 6
Ram Kola	7 13 6
Luxmiganj	7 14 0
Padrauna	7 14 0
Pipraich	7 14 0
Diamond	7 15 0
Pursa	7 13 6
Sidholia	7 13 0
Majholia	7 15 0
Bhatni	8 0 0
Harinagar	8 1 6
Khatkuiyan	7 14 0
Captainganj	7 15 6
Baitalpur	7 15 0
Chitauni	7 12 0
Tamkohi	7 12 0
Harkua	7 13 0

Mofussil business steady.

Disturbed European Situation Reacting On New York

Hectic Short Covering And Heavy General Buying

EXCITED MARKETS WITH WIDE FLUCTUATIONS LIKELY

Disturbed political situation in Europe caused heavy general buying which coupled with hectic covering by shorts as also foreign buying in a short two hour's session on Saturday put prices up in New York cotton with July finally finishing at 10.55 at a further closing gain of 12 points.

Far East was a buyer in late months and later deliveries in consequence evinced a sharper advance.

In view of the disturbed political situation in Europe, excited markets with wide fluctuations seem quite likely and we would advise watching the situation carefully and acting with utmost caution on the market.

Bombay, Mar. 9.

The New York cotton futures market on Saturday was quiet but firm in absence of selling and July opening 4 points higher at 10.47 in the initial stage on scattered selling lost 3 points and touched 10.44 which however proved to be the lowest of the day as immediately afterwards owing to disturbed political situation in Europe, there appeared heavy general speculative buying which was soon followed by heavy hectic short covering. Foreign buying in a short 2 hours' session also helped prices to speedily work upwards with July finally at 10.55 at a further advance of 12 points.

Scarcity of contracts in a small market caused buyers to bid prices up to fill orders.

Far East was a buyer of late months with a resultant sharp advance of 13 to 16 points in distant deliveries.

Spot cotton was comparatively less active and gaining only 2 points closed at 11.32.

NEW ORLEANS.

The New Orleans market was also active and prices closed unchanged to 10 points higher with March May and July finally at 11.14, 10.78 plus 8 and 10.48 plus 10 respectively.

Spot cotton was comparatively much better and finished 8 points higher at 11.33.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Eastern and local selling on disturbing political news met trade calling and short covering in Liverpool market and prices finally were about unchanged to a point lower, in the July at 5.67—1.

It was a very small market and the highest and lowest touched during the day were 5.68 and 5.66—2.

Spot was rather better and closed 4 points higher at 6.16.

EAST INDIANS.

East Indians were entirely neglected and March May and July closed unchanged at 5.33, 5.31 and 5.26.

EGYPTIANS.

Egyptians were likewise less active and Sakel March and upper May finished respectively at 8.62 plus 2 and 7.08

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

Sakel March and upper April were comparatively better and finished 6 to 5 points better at 15.37 and 13.25 respectively.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. July Highest (at 12 noon)	10.55+.12
N. Y. July Lowest (10-10 a.m.)	10.44+01
Liverpool July Highest	5.68
Liverpool July Lowest	5.66—02

From Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co.:

Liverpool.—Tone better but details of Soil Conservation Act don't create enthusiasm. Lack of moisture in Western Belt considered important if season continues dry.

New York.—Buying was caused by fear of European situation. Scarcity of contracts caused buyers to bid prices up to fill orders.

From Messrs. Orvis Bros. and Co., New York.

Buying was caused by fear of European situation. Scarcity of contracts caused buyers to bid prices up to fill orders.

Messrs. G. W. Joynson and Co., Liverpool cable:—

Expect quick advance London rubber.

New York Cotton Weekly Review:

Speculation was dormant due to the prevailing uncertainties and business consisted chiefly of routine operations and trading on differences with some selling of late months attributed to hedging against outside growths.

The Cotton Producers' Pool was reopened this week with sales between 40,000 and 50,000 bales according to a report. The Pool is credited with having stopped a few March notices and supplying March shorts within a few points of the average price for spot. According to the Cotton Exchange Service the Pool's holdings of March futures on February 28th stood approximately at 148,000 bales. The Pool holdings of spot are now estimated at 406,000 bales and 790,000 bales.

Conferences are progressing in connection with the Farm Programme. Tentative proposals contemplate the transfer of 10,000,000 acres from cotton base acreage of 44,500,000 to soil-conserving crops with payments of 9.50 dollars per acre to farmers.

From Messrs. Patel Bros.:

Pool offering March about 11.25. New York market improved towards close on foreign buying.

Cables received through Reuters:

Liverpool: 7th March:—Eastern and local selling on disturbing political news met trade calling and short covering. Closed quiet but steady.

New York: 7th March:—Market was quiet but firm in absence of selling influenced by foreign buying and covering by shorts.

Buying was caused by fear of European situation. Scarcity of contracts causes buyers to bid prices up to fill orders.

From Messrs. Pirojshaw R. Vakharia and Co.,

"Market healthier. Trade demand likely absorb substantial quantity Government holdings near future co-operation in soil conservation programme likely exceed current expectations with effective administration."

New York.—"Cotton possibility of low Processing Tax if any causing better feeling as such development would greatly stimulate dry goods trade Sentiment for gradual disposal Government stocks increasing in authoritative quarters which also considered favourable development."

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Mar. 7.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

	Dol.
Amer. Power and Light 5 p.c. P.A.	44
Electric Bond Common	19
Electric Bond 5 del Pfd.	68
Consolidated Gas	35
Columbia Gas	97
Western Union Telg	90 1/4
Radio Corp.	13
New York Central	37 1/2
Great North Pfd.	41
Bethelehem Steel	58
United States Steel	65 3/4
American Smelting	75
Int. Nickel of Canada	51
Imp. Jap. Govt. 6 1/2 p.c. 1954	97
Imp. Jap. Govt. 5 1/2 p.c. 1965	84
Kingdom of Den. 6 p.c. 1942	106
Tokyo Elec. Light 6 p.c. 1953	83
Anaconda Copper Mining	36 1/4
General Motor	62 1/4
General Electric	41
Socony	15 3/4
National Dairy	25
Chase Bank	39
National City Bank	34 1/2
Amr. Celanese	29
Sun Life of Canada	570
Int. Cement	44
Com Wealth Aust. 4 1/2 p.c. 1956	100
Can. Not. Rly. 5 p.c. 1969	117
Can. Nat. Rly. 4 1/2 p.c. 1956	114
Kingdom of Nor. 6 p.c. 1944	107

Market affected by war rumour.
Total Business 1 1/2 million.

COTTON STATISTICS

Bombay, Mar. 9.

Receipts into Bombay on 5/6th March	34,334
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-35	1,504,390
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	1,317,554
Increase	187,836

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Mar. 7.

Broach A/M. Op. 191; Highest 191 1/2; Lowest 190 1/2; Closing 191 1/2.

Broach J/A. Op. 192 1/4; Highest 193 3/4; Lowest 192 1/4; Closing 193 1/2

Oomra March Op. 171 1/2; Highest 172 1/4; Lowest 171 1/2; Closing 172 1/4

Oomra May Op. 172 1/2; Highest 173 1/2; Lowest 172 1/2; Closing 173 1/2.

Bengal March Op. 141 1/2; Highest 142 1/4; Lowest 141 1/2; Closing 142 1/4

Bengal May Op. 138 1/4; Highest 139; Lowest 138 1/4; Closing 139.

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/May (31-3-36) Rs. 6 1/4

Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-3-36) Rs. 5

Jeji-Mandi for Broach J/August (30-6-36) Rs. 15 1/2.

POOL COTTON HOLDINGS

Cotton Exchange Service's Figures

New York, Mar. 7.

According to the Cotton Exchange Service, the Pool's holdings of March futures on February 28th. Stood approximately at 148,000 bales. The Pool holdings of spot are now estimated at 406,000 bales and futures including March contracts are slightly below 790,000 bales.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Mar. 9.

B C Rate T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON.—	
Banks selling T T D D Mar.-Dec.	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	269
Banks selling T T	267
Banks buying T T	264 1/2
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	563
Banks buying T T	573
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 3/8
Banks buying T T	77 1/8
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	54 1/2
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	54 1/4
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	88
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	81
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 1/4
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	90 3/4
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London 7th instant	4.98 5/8
Japan/London 9th instant	1/2 1/64
Java/London 9th instant	7.22
Hongkong/London 9th instant	1/3 7/8
Shanghai/London 9th instant	1/2 7/16
London/Paris 7th instant	74.88
London/Belgium 7th instant	29.27 1/2
London/Switzerland 7th instant	15.14
London/Berlin 7th instant	12.28 1/2
London/Stockholm 7th instant	19.39 3/8
London/New York 7th instant	4.98 13/16
London/Amsterdam 7th instant	7.26 3/4
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.	
Gold 6th instant	£7-1-0 1/2
Gold 7th instant	£7-1-0 1/2
Silver London Ready 6th instant	19 1/16
7th instant	19 5/16
Silver London Forward 6th instant	18 15/16
7th instant	19 1/8
Silver New York Ready 6th instant	45
7th instant	45
London discounts 3 mos 6th instant	5/8 p.c.
7th instant	5/8 p.c.
London discounts 6 mos 6th instant	5/8 p.c.
7th instant	5/8 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money:Call	1/4 p.c.
3 Mos	1 p.c.
6 Mos.	1 1/2 p.c.

Tone:—Easy.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Mar 9

	Cwts.
Wheat	10,083
Linseed	22,439
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	844
Gingellyseed	1,645
Poppyseed	164
Groundnuts	13,920
Castorseed	6,427
Rice	25,498
Myrabollams	4,851
Cottonseed	1,653
Gram	2,349
Jeowar	2,156
Bajree	2,177
	Tons.
Coal	728

BOMBAY COTTON

War Scare Fever Causing Jump In Prices

Bombay, Mar. 9.

Although the New York futures were only 12 points higher, owing to disturbed European political situation, there was something like a war scare fever in the local market and Broach April May in consequence opening much higher at Rs. 196 immediately jumped up to Rs. 199 1/4 on heavy speculative buying coupled with hectic short covering and there was a market scarcity of contracts.

Liverpool due 5 up opened strong at a rise of 13 points and was subsequently also better but offices were sellers on higher levels and at 5-30 p.m. at close the market was as under:—

Pending a clearer political outlook excited markets with wide fluctuations seem likely and we advise watching the situation closely and act with utmost caution and care in operating on the markets.

	Rs. a. p.
Broach A/M	197 4 0
Broach J/A	198 12 0
Oomra March	179 0 0
Oomra May	179 12 0
Bengal March	145 8 0
Bengal May	142 4 0

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Mar. 9.

	Extra	Sur-fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M. G.—						
Bengal U. P.	...	156	153	150	147	
Punjab	...	156	153	150	147	
Oomra No. 3	188	185	182	179	...	
C. P. No. 1	203	200	197	194	...	
C. P. No. 2	195	192	189	186	...	
Broach No. 2	...	205	202	198	194	

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 9.

	Old.	New.
Bengal Superfine	...	160/162
Bengal Fine	...	152/153
C. P. 1 Fine	...	197/199
C. P. 2 Fine	...	191/193
Arvi Fine	...	191/192
Ellichpur Fine	...	190/191
Berar Fine	...	187/189
Khamgaon Fine	...	188/189
Mulkapur Fine	...	182/183
Khandesh Fine	...	181/182
Jalna/Sailu Fine	...	181/182
Burwah Sanavad Fine	...	186/189
Mathia Fine	...	172/174
Broach Fine	...	200/204
Punjab/American	...	203/213
Sindh-American	...	203/213
Cambodia	243/248	...
Cambodia 2nd crop	213/218	...
Compta Good	218/223	...
Westerns	208/213	...
Kampala	308/313	...
Jinja	298/303	...
New Manza	...	293/298
Jagadia Ankleshwar	...	238/340
Surat-Navsari	...	248/250

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, March 9.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept.

In full pressed bales	7-3-36.	This year.
Khandesh	331	195,206
Central India	1,471	188,254
Barsi and Nagar	140	106,010
Hyderabad Gaorani	...	23,063
Berar	1,747	211,649
Central Provinces	168	65,185
Total Oomras	3,859	789,457
Dholera	106	51,794
N W Provinces	181	59,220
Rajputana	370	47,920
Sind-Punjab	924	347,889
Broach	1,540	44,489
Coompta and Dharwar	...	10,827
Westerns Northerns	66	17,217
Cocoanada	...	39
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	3	8,148
Persian	...	8
American	...	21,690
Egyptian and African	99	112,378
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	462
Total	7,148	1,511,538

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sep to 5th Mar

In full-pressed bales	7-3-36.	This year.
Europe	2,597	258,998
Japan and China	7,350	596,795
Coast Ports	...	14,989
Up-country by Rail	...	110,543
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	21,002
Total	9,947	1,002,327

War Scare Fever On Stock Exchange

HECTIC SPECULATIVE BUYING AND HEAVY SHORT COVERING

Heavy Gains In Industrials Especially

BOMBAY: March 9.

Owing to disturbed European political situation, there was rather a war scare fever on the local Stock Exchange to-day, where prices, especially in Industrials, after already opening much higher jumped up further on general speculative buying coupled with heavy hectic short covering and closed at about the highest of the day with substantial gains recorded all round.

Tata Steel Deferreds, the backbone of speculative activity opening higher, jumped up to Rs. 560 and were at close at Rs. 556-1/4. Ordinarys were also higher and finished at about the highest at Rs. 149.

Mills were equally active and also finished strong, Bombay Dyeings and Central Indias being at Rs. 691-1/4 and Rs. 225 respectively at close.

Cements were not behind and sharing the general rise, Indians and Shahabads also closed higher at Rs. 451-1/4 and Rs. 460 respectively.

Power Group was comparatively lower in sympathy with easier Securities and both Andhras and Tata Powers were slightly lower, the former at Rs. 1,610 and the latter at Rs. 1,541-1/4. Trams were as well down to Rs. 151-1/4.

In the Miscellaneous Section, while Alcocks were much better at Rs. 212-1/2, Belapurs and Burmas were only slightly better at Rs. 163-12 and Rs. 270 respectively.

The close disclosed heavy gains recorded, especially in industrials.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, March 9.

100	Ahm. Advance	276 4
500	Bombay Cotton	40 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	691 4
250	Bradbury	100 0
100	Century	165 10
100	Central India	225 0
100	Colaba	121 4
100	Coorla	80 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	340 0
1	E.D. Sassoon	0 2 6
100	Finlay	102 12
100	Gokak	157 8
1000	Hindustan	1,575 0
100	Indore	40 0
100	Khatau	60 0
100	Kohinoor	191 4
250	Laxmi	560 0
100	Madhavji	4 12
250	Madras United	40 0
1000	Morarji	785 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Mar. 9.

Century 167 163 166 165/10
Bom. Dyeing 685 690 688 685 691
Kohinoor 191 190 191/14
Central India 223 225 222 225
New Great 102 106
Simplex 63 65
Swadeshi 150 156 153 158/14
Bundi 34/10 34/14
I. Cement 453 452 443 452 451
Punjab 24/6 24/8 24/6
Shahabad 455 460
Andhra 1615 1615 1618 1615 1610
Tata Hydro 165/10 165
Tata Power 1545 1546 1536 1541 1537 1541
Tram. Ord. 151/4
T. Steel Dfd. 545 555 545 552 551-555 553 558 556/4
T. Steel Ord. 147 148/8 147/8 148/4 149
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. 167 166/8
Bellapur 164 166 163 165 163
B. Steam 270
B. Burma 375 376 373 380

250	Model	40 4
50	Mysore	91 4
2500	New Great	106 4
100	Oosmanshahi	55 0
100	Phoenix	266 4
25	Sassoon Silk	35 0
1000	Sholapur	2000 0
50	Simplex	65 0
100	Swadeshi	156 14
100	Swan	82 8
25	Tata	8 0
500	Vishnu	1198 12
1000	Western	652 8

BANKS.

50-100	Baroda	103 4
25-50	Central	33 12
500	Imperial	1553 12
125-500	Im. Contry.	375 0
50-100	India	129 8
100	Reserve Bank	131 0
5	Union	5 7

CEMENTS.

100	Bundi	34 14
70	Gwalior	118 12
160	Indian	451 4
40	Katni Def.	2125 0
100	Katni Ord.	350 0
75	Okha	261 4
10	Punjab	24 6
100	Shahabad	460 0
70	United	119 0

INSURANCE.

15-100	Jupiter	11 6
15-75	New India	41 0
200	Oriental	5150 0
10-100	Vulcan	7 1

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahmedabad Old	156 4
1000	Andhra Valley	1610 0
10	Ajmer	13 6
50	Bombay Tram	151 4
100	Bombay Suburban	175 0
10	Broach	12 0
100	Karachi	245 0
100	Poona	218 12
100	Surat	185 0
100	Tata Hydro	165 0
1000	Tata Power	1541 4

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahm. Prantij	882 8
100	Amr. Patty	120 0
100	C. Province	98 0
100	Dhond Baramati	100 0
100	Gujarat	78 8
100	Mandra Bhon	98 8
100	Pachora Jamner	96 0
100	Sara Sirajgunje	98 8
500	Tapty Valley	787 8

MININGS.

10	Shivrajpur	30 8
30	Tata Steel Dfd.	556 4
75	Tata Steel Ord.	149 0

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Alcock	212 8
50	Belapur Sugar	163 12
250	Bombay Steam	270 0
125	Bombay Burma	380 0
50	Bombay Burma Con.	121 4
8sh.	Br. E. Petrol	5 2 6
50	Bombay Telephone	108 12
100	Indian Bleaching	107 8
100	Indian Radio Def.	496 4
100	Ind. Radio Ord.	482 8
1000	Port Canning	577 8
15	Scindia	14 11
30	Premier Construction	76 0
25	Tata Oil	14 12

PREFERENCE

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1450 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	296 4
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	86 0
5	p.c. Central India	527 8
7	p.c. Katni 1st	140 0
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	145 0
7½	p.c. Punjab Cement	14 9
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	150 0
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1560 0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	192 8
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	166 8
5 1/2	p.c. Tata Mill	13 0
7	p.c. Vishnu	647 8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Mar. 9.

3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 97
3 1/2 per cent G P N Settlement 96/14
3 per cent 1041 104/4
3 per cent 1951/54 103
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 106/8
4 per cent 1943 110/8
4 per cent 1960/70 112/4
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 119
5 per cent 1939/44 109/5
3 per cent 1940/43 111/10
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/11

TAX-FREE

3 per cent 1945/55 Loan 119
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 110/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 122/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 108/12

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1974 108
4 per cent M Deb 1974 107
5 per cent M Deb 1959 116
6 per cent M Deb 1954 128/8
per cent K P T 1956 128/8
1/2 per cent B P T 1937 104/8
3 1/2 per cent Government paper opening at Rs. 97/12 declined to Rs. 96/12 on selling and at close was slightly better at Rs. 96/14.

Groundnuts And Castor Seeds Quotations

WAR SCARCE FEVER CAUSING SPECULATIVE BUYING

Bombay, March 9

Disturbed European situation caused heavy speculative buying in Groundnuts and seeds this morning and resulted in a sharp jump in prices as under:—

Groundnuts—	
May opening	Rs. 39 14 0
May highest	Rs. 40 5 6
May lowest	39 14 0
May closing	39 15 6
Castorseeds—	
May opening	Rs. 6 14 9
May highest	Rs. 7 0 1
May lowest	Rs. 6 14 9
May closing	6 15 1½
Cottonseeds—	
May opening	Rs. 19 9 0
May highest	Rs. 20 0 0
May lowest	19 9 0
May closing	19 12 0

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F.P. Bales.	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 7-3-36	6340000	3973000
Receipts Yesterday 7-3-36	7000	3000
Exports to date 7-3-36	4677000	3474000
Stock at Ports 6-3-36	2342000	2509000
Stock at Interior Towns 6-3-36	2057000	601000
Stock at Liverpool 6-3-36	747000	859000
Visible Supply 6-3-36	5946000	5809000
Quantity in sight 6-3-36	10860000	6984000
Quantity out of sight 6-3-36	8018000	6493000

GOLD & SILVER

War Scare Fever Causing General Buying

Bombay, Mar. 9.

Disturbed European political situation was not without its effect on the Bullion Exchange where there was heavy buying couple with nervous shorts covering early in the day and silver Fagan opening at Rs. 49 1/2 advanced further to Rs. 49-15.

Gold section was rather less active and prices were almost unchanged after opening at Rs. 34/13/0. At close at 5-30 p.m. prices were as under:

	Rs. a. p.
Silver ready	49 6 0
Silver Fagan	49 6 0
Silver Chaitra	49 2 0
Gold ready	34 12 9
Gold Fagan	34 12 9
Gold Chaitra	34 12 3

MONTREAL SILVER

Montreal, Mar. 7.

March	44.20+15
May	43.90+40
July	43.90+55

OSAKA SAMPIN

Osaka, Mar. 8.

Saturday's closing.—	
March	189.10
June	189.34—40
September	189.10—10
To-day's opening.—	
March	191.00+190
June	191.60+230
September	191.20+210

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, Mar. 9.

Saturday's closing	1.2 13/32
To-day's opening	1.2 13/32

Tone:—Steady.

BULLISH FEELING IN LOCAL COTTON

Expanding Japanese Demand

Bombay, Mar. 9.

Yesterday, Broach was nominally quoted at Rs. 195.

Owing to the European political developments, the local feeling is bullish, as the situation is considered to be very serious as indicated by cables from Paris and Geneva, though it is felt that much will depend upon the result of the Cabinet meeting in London to-day, state Messrs. M. and B. Stern.

Pending clarification of the situation in Europe, excited markets seem likely with wide fluctuations but in view of the heavy speculative short interest held by option dealers, expanding Japanese demand and the energetic steps being taken by the American Administration to enforce crop control, the general feeling is that the trend will continue upwards.

Note.—The N. York market advanced on general buying due to the European situation.

The latest cables through Reuters from Paris corroberate the gravity of the position.

M. Sarrant, in a broadcast last night, concluded his speech by saying: "I declare, in the name of the French Government, that we intend to see maintained the essential guarantees of the Franco-Belgian security provided by the Locarno Treaty."

It is also, stated that the Italian Ambassador has informed M. Flandin that the Italian Government intends faithfully to assume obligations imposed on Italy as a guarantor of the Locarno Treaty.

A message from London states that Poland has given the French ambassador at Warsaw assurances that she will faithfully carry out her obligations under the Franco-Polish alliance.

Situation In Cotton

Future Outlook More Constructive Especially For New Crop

POPULAR OPINION BEARISH AT RS. 187 FOR BROACH AND BULLISH AT RS. 230

Japanese Situation Clearing, Position Of Indian Cotton Constructive

Messrs. Langley and Co., in their market report of the 5th inst. on cotton, ably review the position as under:—

President Roosevelt's prediction on Monday that the new farm bill would have a beneficial effect on agricultural prices and income cheered the stock exchange.

Commodity markets have been less impressed.

A measure providing for "the establishment and maintenance of prewar parity between farm prices and consumer's purchasing power" might thrill an academician. But there is not much kick in it from the cotton viewpoint.

Yet the bill invests the Secretary for Agriculture with broad powers of control over the production of American crops. And 500 million dollars looks adequate finance to lubricate progress.

We suspect that, marketwise, the constructive potentialities of the new bill are being underestimated.

Meanwhile, it is not improbable that recent Pool sales —35,000 bales of actual cotton are said to have been sold this week—are related to the fact that planting of new crop is now under way. Acreage will best be controlled if prices are neither so high as to encourage an increase nor so low as to necessitate an increase in order to provide an adequate income.

As Government controlled cotton must, of necessity, be released in order to meet current demand for spots a dual purpose is being served in releasing it now while planting is in progress rather than later.

The American outlook has seldom been less convincing. Almost every factor during the last three months, except the farm bill, has been discouraging. And the farm bill, by its indefinitaness, merely confirmed general scepticism as to its probable effectiveness.

The New York market looks as if any day might find it half a cent lower. And for that very reason it will probably, over the next month, advance.

A futures market discounts not yesterday but to-morrow.

The destructive factors that are known are in the price.

And because we think the future holds more possibilities that are likely to be constructive than destrictive we advise purchases, with a preference for new crop.

Disappointed last week at the failure of America to support the better feeling here, sentiment in Bombay has this week been pointedly against the market.

The view of the ring operator is that Indian cotton which will be carried through the summer is still dear relative to the October position in New York and Liverpool.

Secondly, it is remembered that the speculative accounts which last year took up Broach on dockets had, owing to discounts and colour deterioration, an unprofitable experience.

In view of these facts, it is asked, who will be prepared to take up Broach this year in the absence of active trade inquiry for that style.

But, meanwhile, Indian cotton is in competition not with new crop but with old crop Americans.

Secondly, Broach at 187 is cheap relative to Oomras at 169 and Bengals at 140.

Thirdly, we view with the gravest suspicion popular opinion which at 187 is bearish when at 230 the argument was that Broach must go to 250.

Cotton isn't like that.

Export business is rather more active.

The Japanese situation is clearing. But the implications were, in any event, towards an inflationary tendency. And that, for Indian cotton, is constructive.

Even China, moribund from a cotton viewpoint for longer than we care to remember, has taken an interest in Bombay.

Quite a lot of the Broach crop might eventually find a home in China.

The Continent and Lancashire are still interested when the right cotton is offered at the right price.

The strength of the March Bengal contract is a handicap in that direction. But the arrivals of Bengals into Bombay for the week ending 27th February were 29,261 bales compared to 12,106 bales for the same week last year. And in Karachi ready cotton sales of Sind and Punjab for the week ending 27th February were only 11,000 bales compared to over 20,000 bales for the previous week.

The Broach-Bengal difference should adjust during the next two months.

In easy markets here we advise purchases.

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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1936

Interpellations In Assembly

GOLD FLIGHT TO CONTINUE

Government Does Not Contemplate Restriction

The Legislative Assembly met to-day to vote supplies.

Galleries were largely occupied owing to the interest roused by a series of interesting debates which have commenced to-day.

Sir Frank Noyce, replying to Mr. A. Ayyangar's question, said the Himalayan Airways Company has submitted several proposals which Government had not found themselves in a position to accept. No occasion had arisen to call tenders for the Karachi-Lahore service, as the existing contract with the Indian National Airways was still current. Government would consider the desirability or otherwise of calling tenders, should occasion arise. Government could not in any case give an undertaking to accept the lowest tender, irrespective of other considerations.

Mr. Satyamurti: Are the Government encouraging the firm, because of the Britishers' interest therein?

The President: Order, order.

Mr. A. Ayyangar: Is it true that 71 Indians employed by the Indian National Airways are menials, and 21 non-Indians are officers?

Sir Frank Noyce said it was not so.

Mr. Satyamurti: What is the total salary of the Indian staff compared to that of the non-Indian staff?

Sir Frank Noyce: I want notice of the question.

Mr. Ayyangar: What is Indian and national about this company? (Laughter).

Sir M. Zafrullah, answering Seth Govinddas regarding the proposed inauguration of a passenger service from Bombay to Europe by certain Indian business men said: "I received unofficially a communication from an Indian businessman, containing certain proposals which were subsequently subject to conversation between us. These conversations were of a confidential character, and I regret I am not in a position to disclose their purport of their final outcome."

Sir Mirza Ismail, Diwan of Mysore and Sir V. T. Krishnamachariar, Diwan of Baroda, watched the proceedings from the President's Gallery. After the question hour, the President read the King's message

NO CHECK ON GOLD FLIGHT

The Commerce Member informed Mr. Satyamurti that gold worth about 271 crores of rupees had been exported from India, till February 1, 1936. No information was available as to the present gold reserve in the country.

This raised a volley of supplementary questions from Mr. Satyamurti and Mr. Anantasayanam.

Mr. Satyamurti asked: Have the Government considered the question that to-day India's favourable balance of trade is being maintained by gold export and are they considering steps by which, apart from gold export, they can keep up India's balance of trade?

Sir Zafrullah Khan replied to the first part of the question in the affirmative. As regards the second part, he said that the Government were continuously watching the situation and considering what possible steps could be taken.

Mr. Satyamurti: Will the Government mention the main categories of measures they propose?

Sir Zafrullah Khan: That will require a detailed statement to be made.

Mr. Anantasayanam: Are there various countries who are (restricting) free export of gold?

Sir Zafrullah Khan: Yes. There are some.

Mr. Anantasayanam: If so, why the Government of India allow free flow of gold?

Sir Zafrullah Khan: The Government do not contemplate to restrict gold export.

Mr. Anantasayanam: Why do not the Government propose, when other countries are doing the same?

Sir Zafrullah: It is not always possible to do what other countries do.

Mr. Anantasayanam: Is it in the interest of the country to export all gold?

No answer was given to the question.—United Press.

LIMBDI PLEBISCITE

NEW DELHI, March 8.

Is it true that the authorities are obtaining signatures and thumb impressions from the villagers of 24 villages of Barwada on blank papers which villages the Chief of Limbdi is claiming back from the British Government asked Mr. Gadgil in the course of a short notice question in the Assembly to-day.

Sir Aubrey Metcalfe, the Political Secretary, in reply said that Government of India had no authentic information on the point.

Mr. Gadgil (—) Does the assurance given by the Government of India that these villages will not be transferred to the Limbdi Durbar without the consent of the people concerned hold good?" Sir Aubrey—The assurance given in this House on 30th March, 1935 holds good:

Mr. Gadgil—"Has the attention of Government been drawn to the allegations made in the issue of 24th February, 1936 of the Gujrati daily paper, the "Janmabhumi" of Bombay in which it is stated that the authorities are obtaining thumb impressions and signatures as stated above? Sir Aubrey—"Yes."

PEOPLE'S CONSENT.

Mr. Gadgil—"Have the Government received any communication from the Barwada Praja Mandal protesting against the action of the authorities concerned and if so, are Government prepared to issue necessary orders to restore confidence? Sir Aubrey—"Yes, the communication is being passed on to the Government of Bombay who are the authority primarily concerned."

Gadgil—"Are Government prepared to obtain the consent of the people concerned by a plebiscite supervised by an independent judicial authority from British India." Sir Aubrey—"Government cannot commit themselves to any particular method at this stage.

CURFEW TOLL AT MIDNAPORE

383 Persons Convicted For Breach Of Order

CALCUTTA, March 9.

Replying to a question in the Bengal Council to-day the Home Member stated that the Government were not aware of any public feeling that the promulgation of curfew laws in the Midnapore District for over two years now had practically destroyed the business of that district.

He further said that the continuance of the curfew laws would depend upon local conditions. It was not possible to forecast how long these restrictions would be required.

Answering another question the Home Member informed that upto the end of January last 383 persons had been convicted and Rs. 3,946 realised as fines for breaking the curfew laws which had, it might be recalled, been promulgated following a series of terrorist outrages including the murder of the three District Magistrates in quick succession.—United Press.

Conditions For Entry Into Iraq

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, March 8.

The conditions on which Indians could go and reside in Iraq were stated in the Assembly by Sir Aubrey Metcalfe, the Political Secretary, in reply to Mr. Govindvallabh Pant's question.

He said—"Indians may enter Iraq on obtaining entry via for Iraq which entitles them to remain in Iraq without any other formality for three months. Indians intending to reside in Iraq for more than three months are required to register with the Iraqi police and to obtain a residence permit valid for one year and renewable thereafter.

This residence permit is in general granted on the production of a guarantee of repatriation by the British Consular officer, who in turn requires either a deposit of Rs. 100 or a guarantee of some individual or firm known to him, to enable him to issue this. The guarantee deposits are refunded to depositors on their leaving Iraq in so far as they have not been utilised for repatriation expenses."

KING'S MESSAGE TO M. L. As.

NEW DELHI, March 9.

The President in the Legislative Assembly read the following message from the Private Secretary to the King-Emperor. The message was heard by all members standing: "His Majesty the King-Emperor commands me to inform you that he and Queen Mary have received with great appreciation the motion adopted on February 2 by the Indian Legislative Assembly, sitting under your presidency, and forwarded through His Excellency the Viceroy, together with a copy of the official report of speeches then made. His Majesty has been deeply impressed by the sentiments of his Indian subjects on this sad occasion, which were so admirably reflected in the speeches of the leaders of the Assembly. The devotion of which the King is assured will encourage him in the discharge of great responsibilities to which he is now called upon.—A. P.

ZANZIBAR RIOT INQUIRY

Govt. Commission Has One Indian And Four Others

From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, March 9.

The Government of India have received further particulars of the recent disturbance in Zanzibar.

Following the disturbances in the Protectorate, the Government of Zanzibar have appointed a commission of inquiry with the Honourable W. T. S Fretz, acting Chief Justice of Zanzibar as Chairman. The Indian community is represented on the Commission by Mr. Ahmed Ayub, Indian advocate, the other members being Dr. W. L. Webb, Director, of Medical Services, Mr. Sheikh Ali Bin Amerelmarhubi, Arab member of the Legislative Council and Mr. Archdeacon Elliott.

The terms of reference to the commission are to enquire into and report upon causes direct and indirect of riots which took place in Zanzibar town on 7th February 1936, including any circumstances which may reasonably be considered to have been a contributory factor.

TAGORE'S TRIBUTE TO KAMALA NEHRU

SANTINIKETAN, March 8.

"Fortunately we had opportunities to get intimate glimpses into the noble life of Mrs. Nehru. I have still a very vivid recollection of the quiet serene and saintly face of Mrs. Kamaladevi. To-day we meet here to pay respectful homage to her brave soul," said Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, presiding over the special service in connection with the observance of the Kamala Nehru Day. All the inmates of the Ashram are attending. "I do not know any other woman who won such amazing willing honours, etc., from her countrymen in recent times," added the Poet, who paid tribute to Pandit Jawaharlal also and said "such manifestation of real ideal and selfless service by both the husband and the wife is an everlasting treasure in human history."—A. P.

IMMERSION OF KAMALA'S ASHES

ALLAHABAD: March 9.

The local Congressmen are making arrangements to organise a procession on March 11 for the immersion of Mrs. Kamala Nehru's ashes, which will be brought here by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru that day.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is expected to reach the Bamrauli Aerodrome between 7 and 8 o'clock in the morning.

The procession will be taken out in the afternoon that day.—United Press.

RAJEN BABU IN ALLAHABAD

ALLAHABAD: March 9.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian National Congress, could not reach here from Wardha last evening as previously announced, owing to indisposition. He will, according to latest communication, reach here this evening.—United Press.

AGRA.—The Bakr-Id and the Holi passed off peacefully. Nothing untoward happened.—A. P.

CONGRESS AND OFFICE

Madras Mayor Urges Removal Of Ban In Majority Provinces

BEZWADA, March 8.

Declaring the Kistna District Political Conference open this afternoon, Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan, Mayor of Madras, made a vigorous plea for the removal of ban on acceptance of office by Lucknow Congress. Acceptance of office, he added, under all conditions was not advisable; only such provinces where Congressmen secured large majorities and felt confident of working independently of other parties should be permitted. Congressmen could not wreck the constitution, but could make it impossible for the Governor or any higher authority to carry the administration of the country as easily and freely as he would be able to do, if people belonging to other parties were in office. After the Presidential address, the Conference expressed sorrow at the death of Mrs. Kamala Nehru and conveyed condolence to the bereaved family and adjourned as a mark of respect.—A.P.

NIZAM REACHES DELHI

NEW DELHI, March 9.

The New Delhi ceremonial station put on an animated appearance since early morning and elaborate pardah arrangements were made for the arrival of H. E. H. the Nizam to the Imperial capital. On arrival by a special comprising of twenty carriages, His Exalted Highness was received by Prince Azamjah and his consort and a representative on behalf of the Viceroy. The platform had been cleared of strangers, just before the arrival of the train. The Nizam and entourage, numbering about three to four hundred, motored to the Nizam's palace. The usual salute was fired.—A.P.

A.-I. Khadi And V. I. Exhibition

LUCKNOW, March 9.

The Secretary, All India Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition, announces:—

"The dates of the exhibition have finally been fixed from March 28 to April 14. A large number of stalls are already booked and almost all important industries of the country are represented.—United Press.

Training Camps For Congress Volunteers

LUCKNOW, March 9.

The training of the first batch of volunteers numbering 200 for the Congress session is over. It is now proposed to hold several such camps in various districts of the province with the help of trained men.

Dr. Hardikar has already arrived here. A grand rally of all such trained volunteers who are expected to number 2,000 is proposed to be held in Motinagar in the last week of the month.—United Press.

Small-pox is rampant in many talukas of Baroda State, and the health authorities have issued instructions regarding protective and preventive measures.

Prosecution Refuse To Supply Copies Of Documents

DEFENCE COUNSEL WITHDRAW 'EN BLOC'

BOMBAY: Monday.

There was an unexpected and sensational development this morning at 11-30 a.m. when the trial of the three alleged Communists, was resumed before Sir Hormuzdiar P. Dastur Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

Before Mr. Velinker resumed his opening address for the prosecution, Mr. H. R. Pardiwala Counsel for accused, addressing the Court stated that the defence counsel desired formally to withdraw from the case "en bloc."

The main reason for their withdrawal was the fact that, they had not been supplied, in spite of repeated applications and requests, with copies of documents, seized in the raid by the Police, on which the Prosecution relied for their case.

Counsel stated that in the circumstances they could not effectively defend the accused, and their presence, therefore, was more prejudicial than helpful to the accused.

The Defence Counsel in the case, Mr. H. R. Pardiwala, Mr. Purshotam Tricumdas, Mr. V. H. Joshi and Mr. N. T. Shroff, then with the formal permission of the Court withdrew from the case and the proceedings continued.

Counsel also stated that every penny the accused had in their possession had been seized and they were left without any resources for their defence.

More Than 200 Documents

Before Mr. S. G. Velinker continued his opening address today, Mr. H. R. Pardiwala, Counsel for the accused addressed the Court and stated that as far as he could make out at this stage, almost the entire case of the prosecution was to be proved from documents, which were alleged to have been seized in the raid on the houses of the accused.

These documents were more than 200 in number, and as the case is based on them it was very essential for the defence counsel to have copies of these documents for effectively conducting the case of the accused.

An application was therefore made, he stated, on behalf of the accused on the very first day of the trial when the Court pointed out that there was no provision in law under which the Court could ask the prosecution to supply such copies and Sir Hormazdiar therefore referred the application to the prosecution.

Proceeding, Mr. Pardiwala said, that they had applied to Mr. Velinker and at the latter's suggestion, to the Government but so far their application had met with no response.

In the circumstances, Counsel said: "We feel and so do the accused that no useful purpose could be served by our continuing to appear on their behalf. It will hinder their case more than help it."

— NO MONEY FOR DEFENCE.

In this case, Counsel pointed out further every penny found on the person of the accused had been impounded and thus being left without any resources to defend themselves they were asked to pay for copies of these documents. They were unable to do this, and it would naturally follow that they would not be able effectively to meet the prosecution case.

FOR THEIR CONVENIENCE.

Mr. Velinker stated to the Court that it was for the convenience of the defence that he was reading the documents at such length, on which they relied, so that the defence Counsel may not afterwards complain that they did not know what the prosecution case was.

Sir Hormazdiar stated that he was prepared to help the defence by allowing them to take copies of the Court record, if they got a typist to do it, but he was unable to help them any further.

Mr. Pardiwala thanked the Court for the help offered and stated that it would not be possible to do so, as the record of exhibits was voluminous and it would mean an expense which they could not meet, nor had they the adequate time for taking such copies.

At this stage, with the formal permission of the Court all the defence Counsel withdrew "en-bloc" from the Court.

Mr. Velinker then resumed his address.

Mr. S. G. Velinker continuing his opening address read passages from various documents seized from the room of Iqbalsingh including those referring to Anti-War League, Constituent Assembly, a chain-letter, Under-ground Work, and a "Red Book".

Mr. Velinker said that when Tejasingh's room was raided the woman who was also arrested was found destroying certain documents in a segree.

Mr. Velinker then referred to Marathi articles entitled "Platform of Action."

Continuing Mr. Velinker said that in the search of the room at Sankli Street, the police seized a cyclostyle machine with issues of the "Communist."

THREE ADDRESSES.

Counsel then said that Somnath Lahari's room had been rented by Iqbal Singh, who had engaged the room in his name at Rs. 15 per month in December 1935. Iqbal had given out his name as Amarnath to the rent collector. In the room where Somnath was living an E. I. guide for October of 1935 was found, and in it, three addresses had been written, which were important from the prosecution point of view.

Here the Prosecution produced documents seized from Mr. R. S. Nimbker's room to prove that the suspects belonged to the Communist Party. In the documents, there were charges levelled against Iqbal Singh, and there was the

(Continued on Page 4 Col. 4.)

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

"The Black Abbot"

Inspector Wade—

YOU ASKED FOR IT! ---HERE IT IS!—
WHEN HE RECOVERS HE CAN UNTIE YOU—AS FOR THE SECRET OF THE MANUSCRIPT!---
AFTER DICK CHELFORD GOES----
WADE! WADE!--HE THREW THE MANUSCRIPT IN THE FIRE! --IT'S NO USE--- WADE'S STILL OUT!
2-14
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"Name The Object"
DON'T MISS THE CLOSING DAY
11th MARCH.

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